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SOCIAL JUSTICE

Father Coughlin's Weekly Review

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Recovery a Failure Despite "New Deal"

Social Justice Presents Results of Long Survey

Not satisfied with the ax-grinding reports on national recovery—actuated by pure political motives—SOCIAL JUSTICE recently decided to conduct a survey of its own.

Weeks of conscientious effort have been spent in an investigation into every possible phase of our industrial, agricultural and social problems.

In this edition, commemorating Labor Day, SOCIAL JUSTICE publishes the findings that have been ascertained.

Despite "encouraging" statistics on the state of the nation, which the Roosevelt administration continues to expose to the public gaze, our country is steadily losing ground in its struggle for a permanent business recovery.

The dull fact is that there has been no recovery at all—no real one—even though billions of dollars have been poured by the government into industry since 1932.

Intelligent observers have realized this for some time, but the great majority of people have been misled by a smoke screen of New Deal statistics which hide the facts.

SOCIAL JUSTICE now proposes to split this smoke screen and let the general public see the present state of the American economic system.

We shall show how the New Dealers have not only failed in their costly experiments but how, in reality, they have deepened our social wounds.

Situation Acute

Twelve millions, able and anxious to work, are still hopelessly unemployed.

Industry, from coast to coast, is embroiled in fierce strike troubles, fomented by slave wages and communistic agitation.

An unprecedented depression looms for agriculture this winter. The possibility that more than 2,000,000 persons on farms will be driven to relief lines during the coming cold months is openly admitted by relief workers, who report crops beyond hope.

So acute is the present economic condition of America that even the bankers are worried. They fear a complete collapse in national credit and are alarmed by the grim possibility that the smouldering discontent among the working classes may at any time flare into a general crisis.

The Cleveland Trust Co. points out in a recent business bulletin:

> "It now seems not improbable that within the next few months we may have in this country the curious anomaly of a statistical recovery almost to normal levels, which will at the same time fall far short of being a satisfactory economic or social recovery."

This statement, though tempered by an apparent conservatism, is nonetheless startling, coming from bank spokesmen.

Survey Findings

The bank survey finds such contradictions as local labor shortages and a "huge continuing amount of unemployment"; reduced agricultural production and lagging farm prices; excess deposits in banks and little demand for loan financing; housing shortages in many cities, "but the volume of new residential building is still only about a third of what it was a dozen years ago."

Money pumped into industry and farming has succeeded in causing temporary spurts in business; but the dismal fact remains that the great bulk of New Deal recovery appropriations have gravitated to the profit of private bankers and have not contributed to the general welfare of the people.

Paradoxical as it may seem, Roosevelt dole and work-relief funds have served to increase concentration of wealth in the hands of a few—the very thing that the administration promised to correct.

Almost $38-billion of the taxpayers' money, bearing interest for bankers, has been spent by the federal government in the last six fiscal

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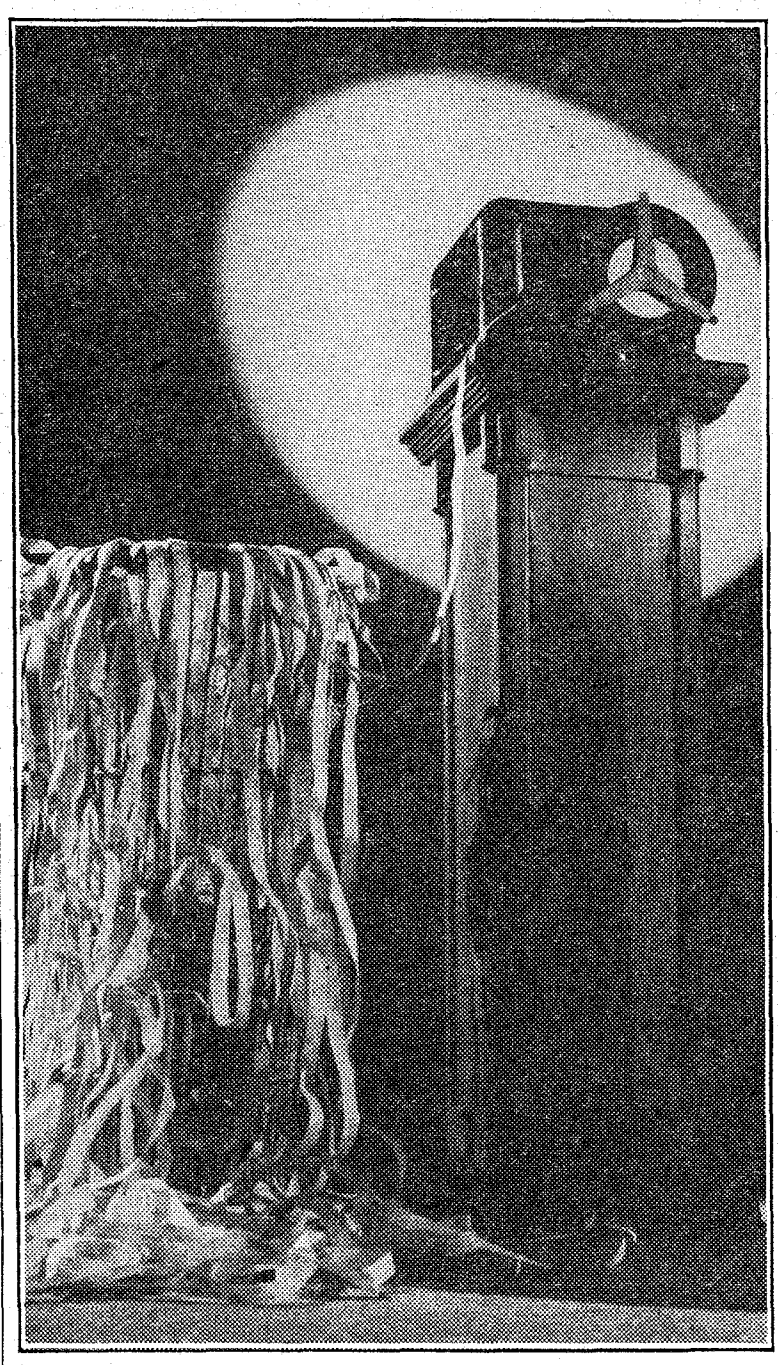
The Spectre Hangs On!



Despite roseate statistics compiled by the New Deal administration, the frightful days of 1929 are still with us. The depression has not been rectified by lavish federal expenditures. It has, if anything, been intensified. Want and hunger still exist. There is no work for the laboring man, only losses for the farmer, and production is at a standstill. Ticker tape "prosperity" is still hailed as a symbol of recovery. (Ewing Galloway photo)

Wisconsin Rally Hears Fr. Coughlin Attack on Record

Father Charles E. Coughlin told a Milwaukee audience Sunday that a vote for Roosevelt in the coming election was a vote for revolution.

Speaking before 20,000 National Unionites who packed the State Fair Park grandstand and overflowed onto the field, he condemned the New Deal administration as a silent partner of communism.

The red menace and modern capitalism were branded by the priest as evils which must be exterminated.

"They are tumors on the body of American democracy," Father Coughlin declared.

Representatives of the National Union from all over the state of Wisconsin were on hand to hear the priest in his first public address since the Cleveland convention.

The rally was featured by the most brilliant display of pageantry yet achieved by a state organization. Father Coughlin was ushered to the park grounds through an honor guard of 2,000 picked members, wearing colorful N. U. S. J. arm bands. As his automobile passed before the grandstand he was greeted with an immense ovation.

Speaks as Teacher

Father Coughlin thanked the audience for its reception but said he was "sensible enough to know that I am not important."

"The important thing," he

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Radio Plans

Because a number of individual contracts remain to be completed, the list of radio stations over which Father Coughlin's talks are to be broadcast cannot be announced, as promised, in this edition. For information between now and the SOCIAL JUSTICE issue of Sept. 14 readers are referred to "spot" announcements over their radio sets and in the daily newspapers.

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Father Coughlin's Weekly Letter:

A Message to Labor

IN SIMPLE LANGUAGE I desire to express authoritatively the teachings on labor which I consider to be identified with social justice.

First, labor has the right to organize for its own protection just as capital has the right to organize for its own protection. This right is described as "inalienable", by which is meant that neither government nor capital is justified in withholding or taking away such right from the laboring man.

Second, labor has the right to bargain collectively in matters relative to wages and working conditions.

Third, labor has a right to a just, living, annual wage provided the laborer is willing to work and is capable of working.

Fourth, labor has a right to voice its opinions officially in the matter of conducting the affairs of industry. The decisions, however, for conducting the affairs of an industry, after the first three principles stated above are secured, reside with the executives and owners of industry.

Fifth, labor has the right to engage in a strike for better wages and better working conditions provided all peaceful and reasonable means of an honest settlement have been exhausted.

Labor Has Duties

On the other hand, there are certain duties incumbent upon labor:

First, it is the duty of labor to contribute an honest year's work for an honest year's pay.

Second, it is the duty of labor to respect and defend to the best of its ability the honestly acquired private property of the employer as long as the said employer pays an honest, living annual wage, or a wage commensurate with the services of labor, as in the case of those laborers who work for many employers throughout the year.

Third, it is the duty of the laborer so to equip himself for work that he can support his wife and family comfortably although frugally. This duty compels the laborer so to act as a social being, together with his fellow laborers, that he is responsible, in part, for the existence of such conditions which will enable him to support his family.

These brief principles have been expressed many times by many teachers. Today their repetition requires stressing chiefly because labor has been exploited to such a degree throughout the world that many thousands of laborers are of the opinion that their lot is hopeless under the present economic system.

Now, every intelligent person must consider that labor, as it operates today, compared to labor, as it operated 150 years ago, is on a very different plane. Formerly men produced goods and services by the strength and skill of their hands aided by tools which were operated, for the most part, by human power. Today the great grandchildren of these laborers produce goods and services not only through the operation of their skillful hands but with the assistance of power-driven machinery. Day after day new inventors are perfecting new machines which lift from the shoulders of man the weight of toil and thereby speed up production. Today one laborer in a mass production factory, modernly equipped, finds it possible to turn out one hundred times as many units of wealth as did his great grandfather.

In other words, the problem of production which puzzled the world for so many hundreds of centuries has been solved. In bygone centuries it was impossible for all the laborers to produce sufficient food, to manufacture sufficient clothing and shelter for the entire population of the world. In later centuries these sheer necessities became realities, but still there was not time for all the laborers to even attempt fabricating the frugal conveniences of life. Today both the necessities and these frugal conveniences of life can be manufactured for all men, thanks to the development of mass production machinery and to the agility and skillfulness of our modern workmen.

There is plenty for all.

Lack of Solidarity

Three remaining obstacles prevent this "plenty for all" from being distributed throughout the world:

First and foremost is the unsocial attitude which one laborer assumes towards his fellow laborer. Complaints are made about the rugged individualism in the ranks of capital. I daresay there is more rugged individualism extant among the ranks of labor when we consider that after thirty years of experimental effort the American Federation of Labor, for example, has succeeded in coordinating and unionizing no more than 3½-million of the 30 million American laborers.

It is apparent, too, that the labor leaders, such as Mr. Green and multitudes of the laboring men themselves, either are incapable of learning or careless to ascertain the economic facts relative to money. Mr. Green is always on the side of the international bankers and their theory of money. He believes, contrary to the teachings of the Constitution of the United States, that the private owners of the Federal Reserve Banking Corporation should coin and regulate the money of this country.

The ordinary laborer, satisfied as long as today's dinner pail is filled, and as long as his wife and children are content to enjoy the frugal comforts of the American standard by looking at them in advertisements or in shop windows, is likewise on the side of the international bankers and their system of private money creation. This type of unintelligent American laborer is satisfied to wield a WPA pick without realizing that his children must pay back doubly every fictitious dollar received by the thoughtless parent.

This type of laborer is willing to permit the stockholders of industry to receive annual dividends, contenting himself with a less-than-living-wage on the theory that half a loaf is better than none and blind to the fact that the whole loaf is within his reach. This type of laborer is responsible for the exploitation which has gone on for one hundred years under modern capitalism and which will continue to exist as long as labor is blind to the fact that the Federal Reserve bankers create billions of dollars out of nothing (other than a piece of paper and a fountain pen) while they exact of labor hard work over a lathe or in a coal mine or motor plant at 50 cents or 75 cents an hour for every penny which labor receives.

I ask you if it is not possible, were I to have the right of manufacturing money on my typewriter, for me to create so much money in one single day that I could purchase all the stock of all the mass production factories in America?

Certainly such is possible.

Banker Exploits Labor

Although the Federal Reserve Bankers have restrained their greed by a certain amount of prudence, we find in many instances bankers with the right to create money, gaining control of many industries in this nation. These bankers do not work for their money as labor works for its money. Under Mr. Roosevelt, who found the Federal Reserve Banks unable to keep open the doors of their affiliates on March 4, 1933, because these banks and their affiliates did not have sufficient money to pay their honest depositors, the United States government actually borrowed approximately $20-billion. Everybody knows that these banks never had $20-billion!

Where did they get the money to loan to Mr. Roosevelt? They created it with their fountain pens. Mr. Roosevelt knew that it was a creation. But he obligated the laborers of this nation to give to the Federal Reserve Bankers and their affiliates this $20-billion which labor will earn by hard work and not through the use of a fountain pen.

Meanwhile unintelligent labor is satisfied with its half-loaf today, and must be satisfied with a quarter-loaf tomorrow, when the interest on this huge debt will be taken from the pay envelope through the process of taxation.

Politician an Obstacle

The third great obstacle obstructing the progress of labor is the politician. Both the Republican and the Democratic parties tell the laborer that they will obtain for him "good" wages. They told him this before the war. They told him that during the war. They tell it to him

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Annual Grain Tragedy Re-enacted

Wisconsin State Rally Hears Father Coughlin

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pointed out, "in this hour is the salvation of the United States and the principles of Christianity."

Describing himself as a "simple school teacher," he said he would employ the tactics of teaching which he had learned from an experience of "15 years as an instructor in the classroom."

He warned against the looming threat of inflation in the United States, due to an ever-increasing, non-payable national debt, and added:

"There is not an instance in history when bloody revolution did not follow inflation."

Cites Red Peril

Father Coughlin reminded his hearers that America was by no means immune from the situations now existent throughout Europe.

"It can happen here," he stated, "just as it has happened in Spain, in Russia, in France, in Mexico and in Germany. Our traditions of Christianity are not so well solidified as they were in the old countries of Europe.

"The red scourge of Communism is in the offing. If we aren't careful, the blue and white of our glorious flag will disappear, and the red alone will be unfurled in the breeze."

To prevent a complete collapse of democracy, followed by revolution, two steps must immediately be taken, he warned.

"First we must cure modern capitalism. Secondly, we must bring to a decisive death the growth of modern communism."

The chief causes which are breeding communism in the United States, he explained, were:

(1) The private coinage and regulation of our money;

(2) Pay-as-you-go workism, predicated on the unjust principle that the modern worker must still be paid the same wages as his great-grandfather though he produces more than 500 times as much with the aid of present-day machinery.

Charges Inflation

Father Coughlin charged that President Roosevelt had deliberately plunged the country into a state of imminent inflation by a "bargain" he made with bankers in 1933 to create out of nothing 18 billions of dollars in currency.

"In that year," he said, "Roosevelt, acting through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, loaned $2-billion to 15,000 failing banks. This loan amounted to the purchase of 24 per cent of the stock of the banks."

Acting in his capacity as "principal stockholder," President Roosevelt then went to 15,000 banks and said, in effect:

"Boys, I want to borrow $18-billion dollars. I know you don't have the money, but it doesn't matter. Just write me a check. You know the check will be rubber and I know it, too, but I'm not going to let it bounce."

The president, Father Coughlin continued, later brought into play the Bank Act of 1934 and permitted the bankers to write currency against the United States bonds which he delivered as security for the fictitious money he had received.

An Unpayable Debt

Roosevelt realized at the time, the priest said, that the banks had no security for the $18-billion check and that the loan would swell to $36-billion by interest accretion.

"He knew when he made this bargain that every taxpayer would be forced to pay back the huge loan by the sweat of his brow and the ingenuity of his brain.

"The bankers, with the aid of their fountain pens, created that loan in five seconds. How long do you think the workers of America, employed for 50 cents an hour, will have to toil to pay back $36-billion?

"I'll tell you. I've figured it out. It will take 72 billion hours of labor to discharge the debt.

"Translated in another form, that labor would be equivalent to the amount required to dig a ditch 15 feet wide by 15 deep, 629 times around the world!"

"I seriously doubt," he went on, "if we are able to pay back our public debt without inflation. And the history of the world shows that inflation is invariably followed by a devaluation of property, a lowering of wages, a higher cost of living, and finally revolution."

Communism a Result

Roosevelt and his Republican opponent, Gov. Alf M. Landon of Kansas, both are "wedded" to the private American banking system which breeds such abuses, he said.

"On this point," he declared, "I challenge Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Landon to substantiate their Americanism.

"I a mnot illogical enough to believe that revolutions come about through some cycle in the wheel of time.

"The communist is manufactured, he is not born. He thrives and fattens on the slavish and radical principles of so-called modern capitalism."

The priest cautioned his audience not to misconstrue the qualification, "modern," in our current system of capitalism.

"Capitalism, itself," he said, "recognizes the right of private ownership, which was approved by Christ more than 1,900 years ago.

Lists Errors of Capital

"I recognize the salient errors of modern capitalism. There are two principal errors—the private coinage and regulation of money, and the refusal to pay workers a just proportion of what they produce.

"That is not capitalism any more than a tumor growing upon the human body is the human body. It's not capitalism and it's not Americanism."

Father Coughlin concluded his address by outlining, point by point, his beliefs, "so that there will be no misunderstanding of the charges of radicalism which are made against me."

"First of all, I believe not half but all the doctrines that Christ taught. I believe in the primary commandment which expounded and which tells us to love God with one's whole heart, mind, body and soul, and our neighbor as ourself.

"Secondly I hold to the conviction that whatever I do to the least of Christ's children, I do unto Christ Himself. If I exploit my neighbor, if I starve or hate him, then I am Christian enough to feel that I am doing these very things to Christ.

For Whole Constitution

"Thirdly, I am an American. I believe in all the doctrines of the Constitution—not half of them.

"Fourthly, I am unalterably opposed to inflation, and **consider credit inflation more serious than money inflation.** The former is carried on behind the cashier's cage, like the dealings of a coward. Money inflation, bad as it is, is at least conducted in the open.

Fifthly, I regard the American type of democracy as the only type I care to follow and I am opposed to New Deal democracy, which has crucified the Supreme Court and destroyed the constitutional provision for checks and balances on government.

"Sixthly, I am opposed to the nationalization of all banks and believe that the Federal Reserve Bank alone should be nationalized.

"I believe that Congress should set aside $139-million to purchase and deliver the entire capital stock of the Federal Reserve System to the people. The Reserve System now issues 95 per cent of the money employed in the United States, controls and levies interest on it.

"I am a such a firm believer in the limited form of democracy which the Constitution embraces that I think we should struggle unto death before we permit some dictatorial upstart to pervert our scheme of government.

"Finally, I am of the opinion that the government exists primarily to safeguard the rights of the people and should not compete in business with private citizens. Furthermore I do not believe that the government should actually sustain the people. That's not democracy. That's Stalin. That's Karl Marx. That's Lenin. I believe that the people should support the government, and that the government should not support the people except in times of extreme crisis."

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Speculators Force Farm Price Down: Big Profit Later

By the Farm Editor

The American farmer at this moment is receiving his annual trimming at the hands of the speculative grain interests.

In a year when drouth has ravished the wheat fields of the Dakotas and the corn fields of the great middle west—when every statistician in the grain markets throughout the world predicts the lowest carry over in years— **the price of grain is being beaten down to the point where the farmer cannot possibly make his cost of production.**

Awaiting every agricultural crop is the money changer, refusing to extend crop loans beyond the day of crop maturity.

When the crop is harvested, whether it be the citrus fruit or cotton of the south, or the wheat or the corn or the rye or the oats of the great midwest, there is the self-evident and amazing fact that the crop must be dumped on a market during the harvest. Could it be withheld from the market and financed on the farm—which has the cheapest storage facilities in the world—much of the problem could be solved. But the fact remains that the harvested crop is thrown onto the market and the statisticians know, almost to a bushel, the daily contributions of agricultural America to the speculative market.

Then comes the exploitation against the artificial market price on a dumped crop. Storage, insurance, financing and handling are taken out of the lowest price of the calendar year and are direct charges against the farm income. Were these prices, high as they are, to be assessed against the high levels that ensue after the farmer has lost control of his product it would not be so completely ruinous.

Riot of Speculation

There then ensues the annual exploitation of the consumer. **Twenty bushels of wheat are annually sold in the speculative market for every bushel raised and the price of wheat is a world price.**

If you doubt this, drop in on any broker in America and ask him if he will secure for you, out of courtesy, a certain piece of information, viz: the price of wheat on the Winnipeg, Chicago and Liverpool markets for any one day of any month during the past year. Exchange and transportation equalized, the price of wheat on the three leading markets of the world—Winnipeg, Chicago and Liverpool—does not vary one full cent!

What matter then the high standard of American living? What matter if the wheat be actually raised under enforced enslavement of a communistic Russia or on the plains of the Dakotas? The **world price** dominates!

Take wheat today at $1.10; take corn at 96c and watch it for 30, 60, 90 days. Watch it rise on the markets of the world, for the crop is now out of the farmer's hands and he has suffered another year of economic slavery, producing at a loss, not for a consuming public but for the manipulators of the price of the staff of life.

Price to Rise--Now!

The grains will go on upwards, the millers of the world are thrown into the speculative market and have already committed themselves to future purchases at certain prices. Then into the breadstuffs of the country will go the higher price—the speculative price—for the "lilies of the field" to finance those who have toiled not; neither do they spin. Who have sowed not, nor reaped a harvest. Who stand by depressing the price of grains, as long as those grains are in the hands of the producers of the nation, and then they are ready for their own harvest of speculative profits.

August 26—wheat $1.10, corn 96c! From now on watch the ungodly profits of those to whom unlimited credit is given—credit for speculative purposes, while credit is denied the producers.

Good Sales Opportunity

Are you a REGULAR reader of SOCIAL JUSTICE?

Because of its interpretative treatment of the real story behind each week's news, SOCIAL JUSTICE is indispensible to an informed opinion on national affairs.

Make sure that your news dealer carries Father Coughlin's Weekly News Review, SOCIAL JUSTICE.

Some metropolitan areas and rural communities are as yet inadequately covered. National Union units or ambitious individuals desiring a profitable sales opportunity are urged to write directly to the Circulation Office of SOCIAL JUSTICE, Box 150, Royal Oak, Michigan, for information and wholesale prices on bulk quantities of the newspaper.

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SOCIAL JUSTICE

FATHER COUGHLIN'S WEEKLY REVIEW

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Answering John T. Flynn

MR. JOHN T. FLYNN, an erudite and honest publicist, has undertaken to inform the nation through the NEA Service, Incorporated, of Father Coughlin's views on money, inflation, bonds, etc.

For the information of this gentleman, at the outset, Father Coughlin has published a book entitled "Money—Questions and Answers" where all these matters are discussed authoritatively and wherein the public can find out at first hand just what Father Coughlin actually teaches.

Perhaps Mr. Flynn has failed to read "Money—Questions and Answers." Perhaps he is taking his information from sources which are rather classified as gossip sources.

What leads us to make this latter statement is an article by Mr. Flynn in the New York World Telegraph of August 10th, wherein he makes the following incorrect and categorical statement:

> **"Under Father Coughlin's plan there would be no bonds to buy or sell, because he plans to abolish interest-bearing bonds by buying them for cash and canceling them."**

Many more ridiculous statements come from the ordinarily informative pen wielded by Mr. Flynn.

Be it stated that Father Coughlin is opposed to the issuance of non-productive bonds. At no time has he ever stated that he is opposed to the buying and selling of productive bonds. There is a distinction between these two types of bonds. A non-productive bond is one issued **for the purpose of destruction,** such as the murdering of men, the digging of shell holes, the slaughtering of pigs, the plowing under of cotton. Under this classification fall the so-called "Liberty Bonds" which were issued, not to produce anything, but rather to kill ten million men, to devastate Europe, to set the world in turmoil, to breed hatred among nations through the repudiation of unpayable debts. Or, again, there is classified under the non-productive bond a certain part of those bonds levied against the taxpayers of America to enable the AAA to function in its program of destruction.

Father Coughlin maintains that the issuing of bonds at interest for such purposes as just described is unsound because citizens invest money in bonds not for the purpose of destroying wealth but rather to create wealth.

A productive bond, for example, would be a bond issued to build the Tri-Borough bridge, to erect the Boulder dam, to establish a motor car corporation, all of which enterprises add to the wealth of the nation and of its citizens.

Therefore, Father Coughlin is opposed only to the issuance of more than $19-billion worth of non-productive bonds now extant in this nation in the form of Liberty bonds and AAA bonds, etc. It was wrong in the beginning to create them and it is doubly wrong in the end to sustain them because they are a drain upon the taxpayers without giving the taxpayers a quid pro quo, or a return for their investment.

Secondly, Mr. Flynn intimates in many of his articles on the question of Father Coughlin and his money creed that the social justice pastor favors inflation, that he is opposed to the issuance of bank credit and numerous other misstatements of fact.

Knowing Mr. Flynn as Father Coughlin knows him and his desire to rectify mistakes which are in nowise malicious, we ask him, in decency, to rectify the errors for which he is responsible. Father Coughlin is absolutely opposed both to the inflation of currency and to the inflation of credit. In no sense does the president of the National Union advocate the nationalization of banks. He does insist upon the nationalization of the Federal Reserve Banking System, which today has issued many billions of dollars of credit to the United States government with no substantial assets to warrant the issuance of such credit. In other words, the Federal Reserve Banks, with the connivance of the president of the United States, have issued a check for more than $12-billion which should be described as a "rubber check." The president has contracted with these banks that the American taxpayers will work at the lathe, behind the plow and in the marketplace at approximately 50 cents or 60 cents an hour to restore to the bankers these billions of dollars which the bankers created by a stroke of the pen.

First of all, to loan something which you have not got and to extract interest on that loan is identified with usury.

Secondly, such fabulous loans as made by the Federal Reserve Banks who but four years ago were forced to borrow $2-billion to save themselves and their affiliates from absolute bankruptcy, is nothing less than credit inflation.

Mr. Flynn's premises are so wrong that it would be impossible for his conclusions to be right.

It is to be expected that before he dries his pen he will inform himself directly as to what Father Coughlin believes and teaches on the money question and correct the error which he and the NEA Service, Incorporated, with its scores of subscriber newspapers, have been responsible for publicizing.

Hail Youth Units

A GROUP of 50 young people, ranging in ages from 16 to 20, have organized and hold meetings regularly. They are making a thorough study of our monetary system.

They have more or less attached themselves to National Union units in which their parents and friends are members. They help to secure members of voting age for the units, and whenever a social affair is held, the young people help to make it a success with their enthusiasm.

These boys and girls are now aware that almost nothing of consequence is taught in the schools regarding our present monetary system. Therefore, they have set out to learn for themselves.

Such initiative deserves commendation and approval.

What Price Victory?

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT has given his benediction to James A. Farley's statement relative to the high cost of ballots and bull—(ets). Two million dollars will be enough to return the Democrats to the White House, according to James A. Farley.

It is intimated that this money will be sufficient to purchase radio time, posters, advertising space, telephone and telegraph service and a thousand other incidentals.

What about the $5-billion slush fund? On Woodward avenue, Detroit, where public works activities are in progress, there are professional politicians going about among the dolesters telling them that if they vote for Roosevelt their jobs will last for two years longer.

Of course this campaign of deceit is being carried on wherever the WPA is in slow motion. No one begrudges the poor exploited laborer his week's pay. No one criticizes the president and the cabinet for taking care of the needy, the hungry and the naked. A just complaint is that the president uses the wrong kind of money. This $5-billion slush fund was borrowed from banks whose treasuries were depleted. The banks issued a rubber check. The president promised to honor that rubber check and contracted for the American tax payers to repay it doubly with hard-earned money.

The banks and Mr. Roosevelt are Siamese twins jogging down the same road to financial disaster. The real dolesters are the bankers. It is unkind to criticize the WPA worker who now is enjoying the new pick-handle with the Farley-seat attached. It is true that the ordinary WPAer tries to accomplish as little as possible in order to extend the time of his job. It is truer that the banker sits in his swivel chair getting billions of dollars for nothing.

The Democrats can no more be elected on a $2-million expenditure than could Jim Farley live on 30 cents a week. When the truth will be told this election will cost the Democrats over $6-billion dollars. Even at that I doubt that the American people will be willing to sell their souls for a mess of pottage garnered with the strychnine of destruction.

Priests in Politics

Rev. John J. A. Murphy, chaplain, Tombs Prison, New York, in America:

Too frequently have we heard the politician cry: "Back to your altar, oh Catholic priest!" This challenge has so often gone unanswered, that now the Catholic layman and laywoman thoughtlessly join the chorus, affected, no doubt, by mob psychology.

But let it be noted the public-minded priest has not returned to either his pulpit or his altar—he has never deserted them, for where a Catholic priest is, there is his pulpit and his altar. . . .

A Catholic priest may build a church, school, college, orphan asylum; a priest may borrow hundreds of thousands of dollars to finance these projects, raise the money to pay back at a high rate of interest these loans, and frequently succeed after a lifetime of labor in wiping out these financial obligations; a priest may buy property to erect these projects, engage an architect to draw his plans and superintendent his work, and make contracts with builders to complete such work. But when a priest asks a banker for a large loan, does the money lender exclaim:—'Oh, priest, back to your altar, back to your pulpit, back to the things of God, it is not for you to enter the field of finance"?

* * *

When a Catholic priest raises his voice in protest on questions of national importance, questions affecting the lives, health, morals and material prosperity of American citizens—to that priest seeking the solution of these vexing questions, guided by the teaching of Christ as interpreted for him by the Catholic Church, the politician exclaims: "Oh, priest, back to your altar, back to your pulpit, back to the things of God, politics is not your field!"

The pity of the whole matter is that too few priests, fortified by a broad and liberal education, enter into this crusade with pen and radio for social justice. . . .

* * *

If priests must stick to their altars, remain in their pulpits, let us be logical and say to the doctor in Congress: "Back to your operating table, your pills and your powders, oh, healer of human ills";—to the lawyer: "Back to your law books, your briefs, your courthouses, oh, pleader in human controversy"; to the teacher: "Back to your class room, politics is no field for doctors, lawyers, teachers."

Deny to the priest, the doctor, the lawyer, the teacher, the plumber, the carpenter, the builder, etc., the right to enter the political arena, and you must hand over to the man without a profession, business, or trade the "works" of politics—**What illogical reasoning!**

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Historian Predicted U. S. Collapse In Our Day, 1857 Letter Shows

Macaulay Wrote of Ruin, Violence

Our American novelist Sinclair Lewis expounded no very startling or original prediction when he set forth in his recent book, "It Can't Happen Here," a picture of our precious democracy being overthrown by a revolution.

Seventy-eight years before Lewis' book was published, Lord Thomas Babington Macauley, English statesman, writer and historian, made an almost identical prophecy.

A quarter century before Lewis even was born, Macaulay wrote in a letter to Samuel Jackson Randall, speaker of the U. S. House of Representatives, that:

> "Either some Caesar or Napoleon will seize the reins of government with a strong hand, or your republic will be as fearfully plundered and laid waste by barbarians **in the 20th century** as the Roman Empire was in the 5th."

Macaulay is known in American schools as the author of the "Lays of Ancient Rome" and the writer of a four-volume history of England. He was a member of the English parliament in the second quarter of the 19th century.

One of the few authentic copies of his letter to Congressman Randall is in the possession of Father Coughlin. It was written in 1857 from Macauley's home, Holly Lodge, Kensington, London.

The English lord foresaw the blood of women and children being spilled in the streets of America as the murderous forces of fascism and communism fought for control of our tottering democracy.

Gives Roman Precedent

But—either because he failed to consider the whole picture, or because his perspective was blinded by the plutocratic philosophy of his friends in the Bank of England—Macaulay was unable to foresee all the causes that would destroy our government.

"The Huns and Vandals who ravished the Roman Empire," he wrote, "came from without, while your Huns and Vandals will have been engendered in your own country by your own instititutions."

The facts, as they shape up in present-day America, are that our tragic economic disorders have been the work of forces not just from within but from without as well.

Wealth concentration, accentuated by a dishonest money system, largely represents the former; communism, spread by the paid agents of Russia in a nation ripe for revolution, is the second contributing force.

Saw Result Only

The two factors—wealth concentration and communism—are interdependent inasmuch as the latter thrives and prospers on the discontent created by the former.

Macaulay, also, saw only the blunt result; he failed to visualize the complete cycle—democracy first giving way to the euphemistic promises of a facist dictatorship, offering to fight our battle against communism.

Macaulay drew the following lines of battle for the last days of American democracy:

"On the one side is the statesman teaching patience, respect for vested rights, strict observance of the public faith; on the other is the demagogue ranting about the tyranny of the capitalists and the usurists, and asking why anybody should be permitted to drink champagne and to ride in a carriage, while thousands of honest folk are in want of necessities.

"Which of the two candidates is to be preferred by the workingman who hears his children cry for more bread?"

The analysis is well taken insofar as Macaulay makes use of the word, "demagogue," which is from the Greek and has the true meaning—"leader of the people."

Macaulay was a cynic if his letter indicates his true feelings. He had no faith in any existing form of government.

But he did, with ingenious accuracy, call the turn of looming events in America. It is for this reason—to awaken the people of America to the imminence of danger — that SOCIAL JUSTICE devotes its columns to an analysis of his letter.

You can denounce Macaulay for his opposition to democratic government—but you cannot deny that the statesman was right in his long-term summation of what would come to pass in our country.

Cites French Case

He was not so blinded by his immediate prejudices as to lose sight of America's frightful predicament in the present day.

Taking his text from a contemporary situation in France, Macaulay wrote:

> "In 1848 a pure democracy was established there (in France. After a short time there was reason to expect a general spoilation, a national bankruptcy, a new taxation laid on the rich for the purpose of supporting the poor in idleness.
>
> "Such a system would, in 20 years, have made France as poor and barbarous as the France of the Carlovingians. Happily, the danger was averted; and now there is a despotism and an enslaved press. Liberty is gone, but civilization has been saved."

(Macaulay refers to the republic set up by Napoleon the Third after he was elected president and his subsequent "coup d'etat" of the government to re-establish a monarchy.)

America Not Exempt

"I haven't the slightest doubt," the letter continues, "that, if we were a purely democratic government (in England), the effect would be the same. Either the poor would plunder the rich and civilization would perish, or order and prosperity would be saved by a strong military government, and liberty would perish.

"You may think that your country enjoys an exemption from these evils. I will frankly own to you that I am of a different opinion. As I said before, when society has entered upon this downward progress, either civilization or liberty must perish.

"I heartily wish you good deliverance. But my reason and my wishes are at war, and I cannot help predicting the worst."

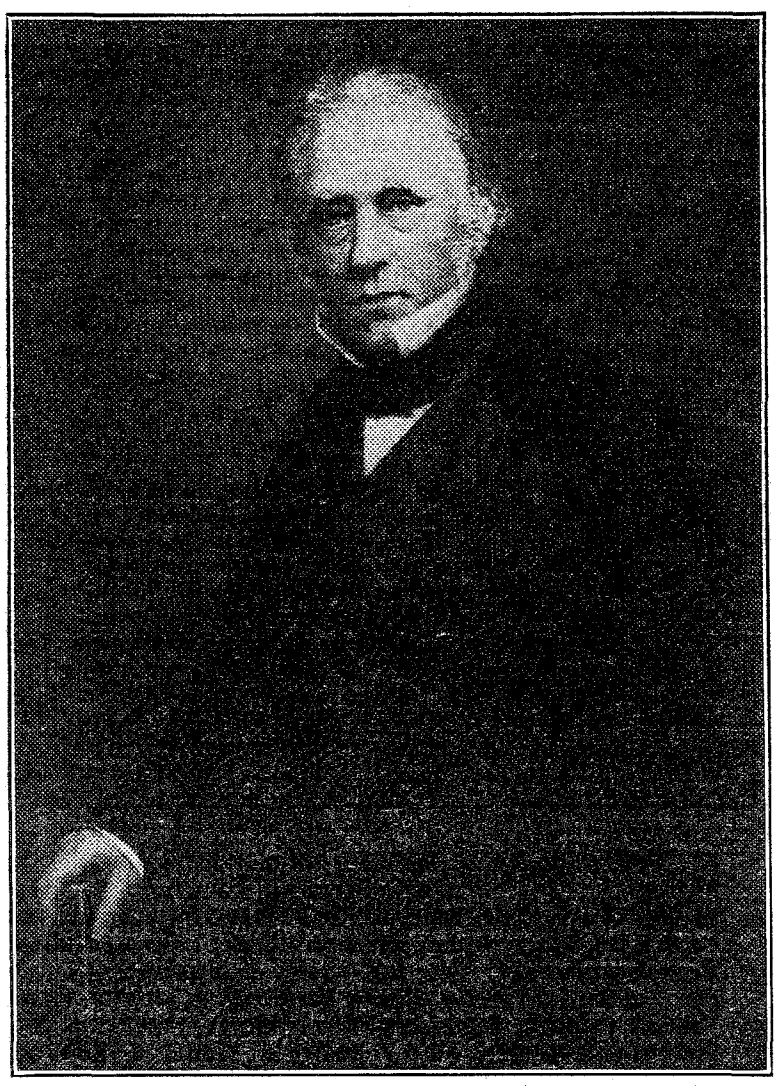
Tampa Floggers Given Sentences of Hard Labor

The five Tampa, Fla., policemen who were convicted of the death of Joseph Shoemaker have themselves felt the lash of justice.

Each of the five, charged with kidnaping and beating Shoemaker and a companion, Eugene F. Poulnot, last November, were sentenced to four years' imprisonment at hard labor. Four other members of the mob are now under indictment in connection with the flogging.

Shoemaker and Poulnot were severely beaten with chains and then covered with hot tar because of their efforts to obtain better conditions for Florida relief workers. The policemen had charged that the two men were "alien" agitators.

Lord Macaulay



—Ewing Galloway photo.

"Either some Caesar or Napoleon will seize the reins of government with a strong hand, or your republic will be as fearfully plundered and laid waste by barbarians in the 20th century as the Roman Empire was in the 5th."

Spy Bureaus To Be Sifted by Inquiry

Startling disclosures concerning the activities of anti-labor union agencies will develop in the current probe by the La Follette congressional committee, according to word from Washington.

Big detective agencies, alleged to have been involved in strike-breaking plots, are due for a grilling as well as utility companies charged with invading the people's rights.

A sweeping investigation of the tactics of the Northern Indiana Power Company in establishing a utilities monopoly in Huntington, Ind., will be made, it is reported.

This company recently succeeded in having Mayor C. W. H. Bangs of Huntington jailed for the second time because he fought against the high electric rates being charged to consumers in his city.

Bangs was declared in contempt of court when he refused to disconnect 600 of his townspeople from the power lines of a public-owned plant running in competition to the private utility.

Among the detective agencies slated for questioning by the LaFollette committee are the Burns, the Pinkerton and the Railway Audit and Inspection agencies. All three are reputed to have engaged in notorious anti-labor activities.

Charges that the detective bureaus conducted a huge spy and strike-breaking racket will be made, it is reported, by federal investigators who have been on the scenes of strike disorders.

Up To Us!

By Father Coughlin

—From a recent editorial in SOCIAL JUSTICE.

It can happen here. By "it" I mean the revolution which has spread from Moscow to Madrid.

Do you realize what has happened in Europe? The continent which gave us our culture, our religion, our law and a considerable part of our heritage is undergoing a crucifixion.

Do not blind yourself to the fact that Russia, Germany, France and Spain were regulated by so-called Christian rulers and were operated under the so-called benign system of modern capitalism. Today these nations are dominated by the Communists or by those who out-Stalin Communism.

What happened in Spain can happen in America, unless we who profess Christianity and proclaim our love for democracy and the Constitution that supports it will cease playing politics with those who love not the heart and soul of capitalism but rather the cancers which grow upon its ugly breast.

Those who should be the most interested in the correction and eradication of the errors of modern capitalism should be:

1. The religionists, because in every instance where Leninism appeared in Europe religion became outlawed.

2. The manufacturer, who knows by this time that when communism appears the deeds to his factory and to the factories of his compatriots are used for a bonfire in the public place.

3. The politician, because, as history proves, his back has made the best target for dum-dum bullets throughout the whole of Europe.

The question today in America is the same as the question from Moscow to Madrid in Europe: Shall there be financial freedom or shall there be revolution? There is no other alternative. It is up to us to choose.

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First Woman in Cabinet Misses Fine Opportunity

By the Woman's Editor

SOCIAL JUSTICE would be proud if it might point, this Labor Day, to the achievements of our country's first woman cabinet member. But there are none. The first of her sex to hold such exalted place in the national government has, it must be admitted, fallen down on the job—so far as the policy of the United States Department of Labor is concerned.

Along with the rest of the New Deal administration, Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins has pandered to the interests of wealthy and influential employers, instead of championing the cause of their overworked and underpaid employes.

An example may be cited in her treatment of sailors who struck in California on the eve of sailing for New York. Upon the promise of Miss Perkins that "they would not be penalized in New York if they permitted the ship to sail," the men completed the voyage and immediately upon arrival, were discharged and their pay docked!

On another occasion, embattled share-croppers took their troubles to the Labor Department chief, who expressed her sympathy at their efforts to obtain a decent, living wage but did nothing whatever to help them attain such an objective.

A few weeks ago Secretary Perkins published an official interpretation of the new Walsh-Healey Government Contract law. According to her opinion, this law cannot be used to raise wages to the prevailing scale in industries associated with those manufacturers who sell to the government. Neither does it affect the employes of concerns who deal with the government through separate sales agencies.

In an effort to minimize the unemployment problem, Miss Perkins and her aides have deliberately publicized inaccurate statistics regarding wages and the percentage of employed labor.

It is indeed unfortunate that the first opportunity women have had to prove their capability in running one of the great departments of our government should have been so lamentably wanting in beneficial results.

Old Quebec Order Changes

Several weeks ago we published on this page a letter from the Canadian province of Quebec, in which the writer expressed his feeling on the subject of woman suffrage. He exulted in the fact that "the forces of ignorance have not as yet prevailed" in that province and that the electorate was "better conditioned without the inclusion of persons who, by nature, cannot take part in public life."

Many readers who wrote in, protesting against the sentiments expressed in that letter, will be gratified to learn of a revolutionary change in the political picture of that province within the past week. The Liberal party, which has held undisputed sway for nearly two score years, has been discarded and a new combination of Conservatives and dissatisfied Liberals is in power.

The new administration, known as the Union Nationale, consists mostly of the younger element in both of the older parties, and will naturally advocate reforms of a more modern character, including, very probably, woman suffrage. Since 75 of the 90 seats in the legislature are occupied by members of the new party, there is not much doubt that their views will be put into practice.

Professional Women Combat Discrimination

The National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, at their annual meeting this summer in Chicago, adopted a definite line of procedure for combating discrimination against women in business, politics and educational fields. A booklet has been prepared for distribution, setting forth the technique by which local clubs may correct or prevent such discrimination.

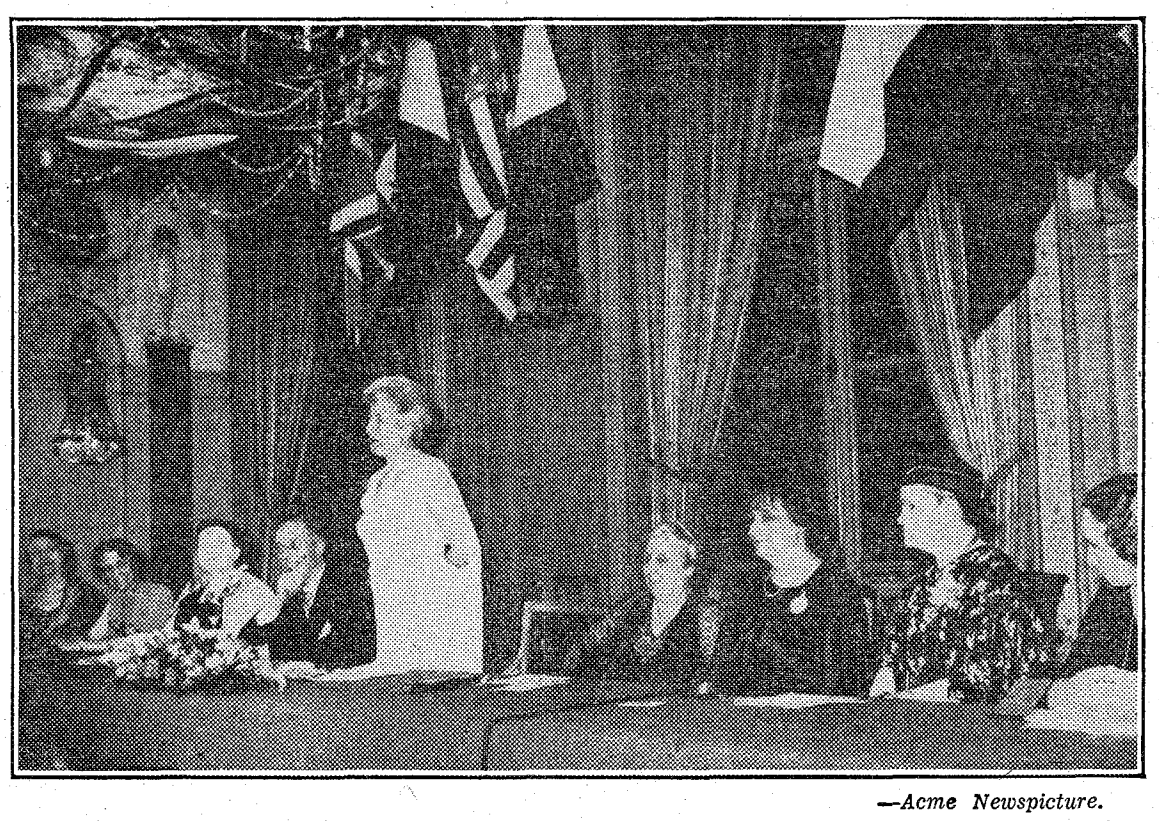
The first step is to interview both the employer, giving him an opportunity to air his side of the controversy, and the women involved, making sure that they would welcome intervention on their behalf. Then it is suggested that letters, signed by various organizations of the community, be sent, protesting against the action in question. If something more is necessary, the state and national offices of the Federation will bring pressure to bear.

These business and professional women are also endeavoring to see that facilities for vocational education of women and girls are improved and put on an equal basis with those provided for men and boys.

Another of their activities is to get more women appointed to political offices. They urge their members to join the political party of their choice and to work actively in that organization. The bearing that present-day economic problems have upon industries and professions employing women was stressed and the importance of studying and understanding these problems.

Women all over the world are being animated by the same motives. This was demonstrated at the international conference of the Federation of Business and Professional Women in Paris a few weeks ago, which was addressed by women of prominence in many lands.

Professional Women Gather in Paris



—Acme Newspicture.

Professional and business women from all over the world attended the recent International Women's Federation Congress in Paris. Pictures at a meeting (left to right) are Mme. Marguerite Thibert, of the International Labor Office; Mme, Castellani, Italy; Mme. Senator Planienkova, Czechoslovakia; M. Pierre Vienot, French under-secretary for foreign affairs; Miss Lena Madesin Phillips, president of the Federation; Mme. Cecile Brunschvig, under-secretary for education in the French cabinet; Mme. Madeleine Tissot, president of the Paris club; Mme. Agreste, Italian interpreter; Miss Dorothy A. Haneker, London, executive director of the International Federation.

Careers for Women

No. 3—The Hotel Business

One of the most diversified fields for women seeking a career is that of the hotel business, which, with its kindred activities, such as restaurants, tea rooms, clubs, etc., ranks third among the industries of the world.

The opportunities for women in this line may be classified under three different headings. Under the first classification of executive, may be grouped the manager, the personnel or employment director, the publicity director and the cashier. A clever girl who has had some experience in advertising would be likely to have some good ideas for attracting guests and keeping her particular establishment before the public eye, in a desirable way. A college girl with training in sociology and psychology would be preferable for the position of personnel director, for this requires a wide knowledge of human nature and ability to promote smooth relations among the employes. Managership of course entails at least a working knowledge of all the lesser lines of activity in running a hotel.

Service Jobs Varied

The second group, service, includes the manager of the dining room or grille, the dietitian, the purchaser of supplies, the manager of furnishings, and the housekeeper. In small hotels, some of these occupations will be combined in one position, such as the housekeeper, who may have charge of planning the furnishings and buying them, as well as other supplies. But in a large city hotel, each in itself would be a full-time job.

In choosing the career of dietitian, some college training is usually required, for in these days of vitamins and calories, a certain amount of scientific planning is needed to prepare a well-balanced selection of food for a finicky public. Often, of course, the manager has to look after this part of the work, and in any case, supervision is usually considered necessary. In addition, the manager has to hire and train the employes, as a rule, and establish prices, food portions and standards of quality, handle complaints about the food and keep a check on the consumption of all commodities. For this position, restaurant experience in all branches is a necessity.

A Housekeeping Task

The purchaser of supplies must know when, where and how much to buy, keeping close watch of the market and being careful not to sacrifice quality for price, unless that happens to be the policy of her establishment. She will undoubtedly be restricted to a budget, making careful planning and foresight necessary.

The manager of furnishings should have some knowledge of interior decorating, including the recognition of good furniture and how to use it in planning comfortable, homelike rooms. Good taste is naturally the first requisite and an eye for color and line.

The housekeeper's duties depend on the size of the hotel and how it is staffed. In any case, she looks after the maid service, the linens and laundry, cleaning of halls and the lobby, as well as the rest of the building, and any of the work not supervised by the staff members already mentioned.

Opportunity for Hostess

In the third group are those who the hostesses, reception clerks and social secretaries. This is still an innovation in the hotel world, but is proving invaluable in connection with conventions, banquets and parties, as well as improved social relations between guests.

A girl who plans to enter this last field of hotel work should possess a gracious personality, with charming manners and a great deal of tact and consideration of others' comfort and welfare. She will have to meet strangers all day long, putting them at their ease and making plans for them—in fact, making friends of them for her hotel.

The quickest and easiest method of preparing oneself for any of these lines is a course in one of several excellent training schools. Very often, when a girl shows particular aptitude and intelligence, such a school will take pains to place her at the completion of her course. But the more satisfactory way is to take a more or less menial job in hotel service or in the office, and then enroll with a training school, thus acquiring practical experience along with theoretical knowledge.

U. S. A. Adds G-Women

G-women are now being added to the staff of the Department of Justice investigating bureau, to handle important problems which are more in their province. The most recent addition is **Margaret Connors** of Bridgeport, Conn. A graduate of Wellesley, she is now a student in Yale Law School, as one of the requisites for initiation in this department is that a candidate must be either an expert accountant or a lawyer.

Dime a Day Her Budget

To the Editor:

A few weeks ago, a woman wrote to the editor of a large western daily. "What," she asked, "is there left for the woman past 40, having a college education, trained for nothing but business, deprived by the depression of her good position, savings long since gone, undernourished, not very strong, living chiefly on starchy foods because they are cheap. Some day," she said, "when clouds are too thick, I may get the courage to turn on the gas, because there must be a limit to one's endurance."

Well, having found it necessary in my own case to do the best one can with what one has, such as making clothing over and over, then dyeing and patching it, finally making the "best pieces" into bedding, wearing a heavy apron over a thin dress when my only slip needed washing, setting my table at $1 per day for four husky appetites, which allows less than 10 cents per meal per person, I felt I was qualified to give her some advice. We had enough to eat and it was good. Not a single scrap was ever wated. So I proceeded to tell her how I would manage to cook for one, and I thought I had really offered a few helpful and constructive ideas.

Alas! My complacency received a rude shock when again a letter from her appeared in the paper. How good, she said, my suggestions sounded. But here was the rub: **I had assumed she could afford at least 25 cents per day for food. But no! A dime a day is all she has had to cover her food expense over a period of several months!**

—Optic.

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Democratic Press Tells of Great Farm Exodus

A de luxe rotogravure magazine published by the Democratic party's press department publishes an account of the "Exodus in the West" intended to be an apology for Rex Tugwell's resettlement regimentation.

In view of the old cattleman's story, which appears on page 12 of this issue of SOCIAL JUSTICE, disclosing the government's part in luring pioneer settlers to lands unfitted for farming, the Democrats' picture of the government professors now coming to the aid of the drouth victims is a bit naive to say the least.

Says "The Roosevelt Record":

"A century ago farmers of America began a trek westward from the impoverished soil of the East, certain that wherever they might settle they would find land better than that they had left behind. Today their descendants, victims of one of the worst drouths in our history, are moving again.

"But there is this significant difference: where the pioneer farmers went West as to "The Promised Land," with **no knowledge of where land was good and no standards to guide them except what they had learned in their own experience,** the farmers of today are being given expert advice, based on scientific and wide surveys, as to whether it is necessary for them to move, and, if so, where they can find the better conditions they are seeking . . .

Two Million Move On"

"Some 2,000,000 drouth-stricken farm families have moved from one locality to another during the past five years, without regard to soil or living conditions. In some instances they have found their new location worse than the first.

"About 5,000,000 farm family heads and their dependents are estimated to be suffering from the present drouth. About 250,000 farm families already are in need of immediate federal aid in the shape of grants, subsistence or relief employment to enable them to tide themselves over.

"To obtain first-hand knowledge of the entire situation, Resettlement Administrator Tugwell undertook a personal survey of the drouth areas.

Even Grasshoppers Starve

He found that millions of acres of land will have to be retired from cultivation, and even pasturage, almost indefinitely. Conditions are so bad now that not even grasshoppers can find enough to eat. Cattle and sheep are dying from the dirt they have swallowed as they ate even the roots of grass. In the Powder River county of Montana, for example, the number of cattle has been reduced during these past weeks from 35,000 to about 3,000—and the roll is mounting daily.

"Some sections of the drouth area have been so badly hit that 85 per cent of the farmers and stockmen living in them are reported ruined. More than a third of the population of Bowman county, North Dakota, has moved out already, too discouraged to wait even a few days for the government's plan to be put in operation."

Peek Sees "Red" in Administration

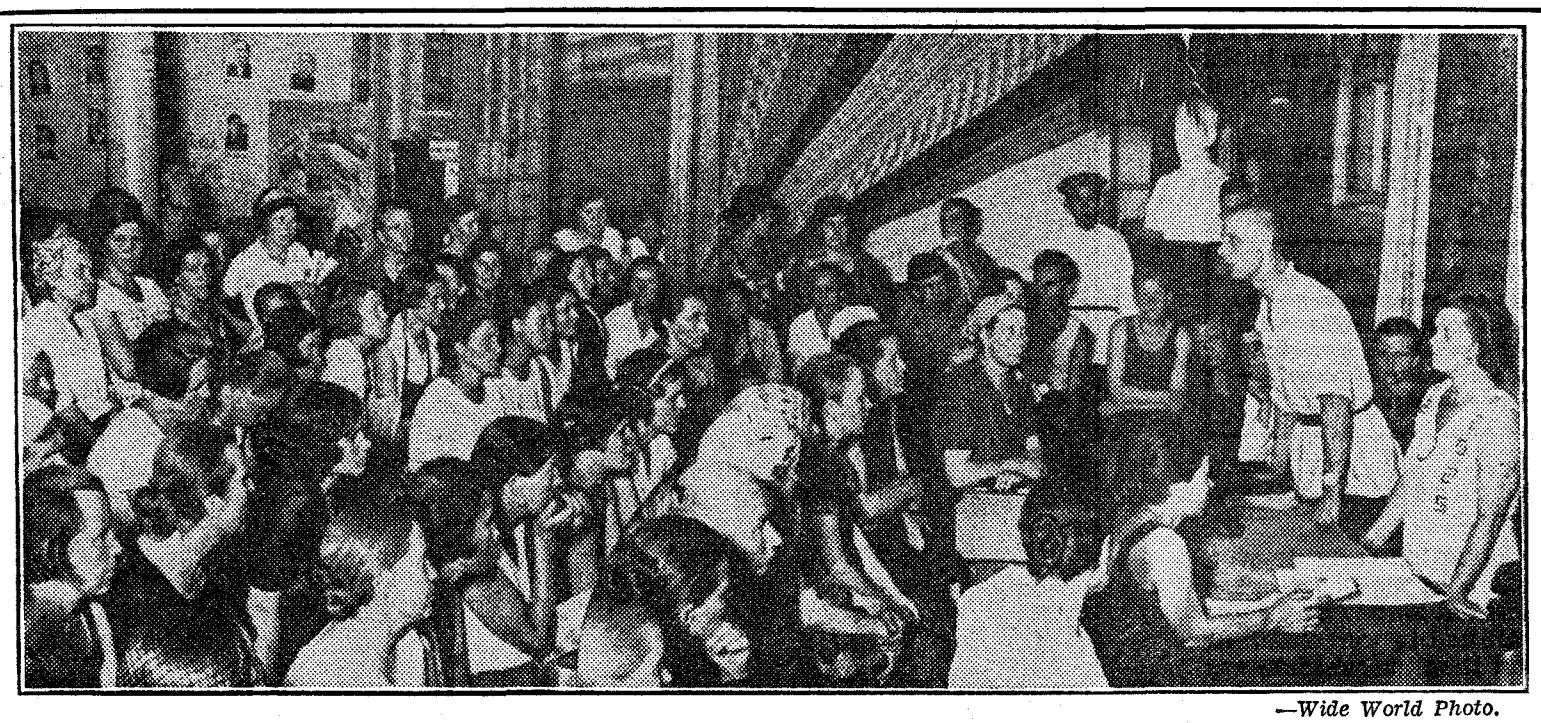
George N. Peek, former AAA administrator, bitterly attacks President Roosevelt and "the radical group" around him in a recently published book, "Why Quit Our Own."

Peek tells in the book how his efforts as head of the AAA were thwarted at every turn by New Deal collectivists, "too occupied by rosy-red theories to recognize facts and simple arithmetic."

"The Agricultural Adjustment Administration," he charges, "became a means of buying the farmer's birthright as a preliminary to breaking down the whole individualistic system of the country.

"I have a suspicion that Doctor Tugwell had influenced the appointment of Mr. Wallace as secretary of agriculture to suit his own purposes and that Mr. Frank (Jerome N. Frank, head of the AAA legal staff) was part of a deliberate set-up to use the AAA to further collectivism."

Russian Communists Praise Deeds of Spanish



—*Wide World Photo.*

Workers in a Moscow textile factory are here shown listening to an account of the civil war in Spain, in which the "heroic fight of the masses against the aristocratic rebels" was praised. Similar meetings have been held in other factories throughout Russia, at which collections to aid the Spanish government are taken.

When Spanish Fashions Reach Shores of U.S.A.

The "Parader" in his column of comment in the current America magazine does a bit of Wellsian forecasting by fabricating an account as it might appear in the English newspapers, 10 or 15 years from now, when "Spanish fashions" hit the shores of America which Spain discovered and which she helped to colonize.

"It would be horrible if it became true," the columnist opines. "But then we all know it can't happen here—or can it?"

The account follows in part:

"The first refugee eye-witnesses of the civil war in the United States arrived in Liverpool yesterday. Most were under medical care and could not be interviewed. Only a few were able to speak of their harrowing experiences. One young man said: 'I cannot give you any adequate idea of the horrible things that are happening all over the United States. I saw the Reds burning St. Patrick's Cathedral in New York. They threw chalices, vestments, statues all over the pavement then poured benzine around the church and set fire to it. It burned all that day and part of the next. There are only bare, blackened walls standing now. Dead bodies of priests literally covered the sidewalks of New York. Busses filled with young, armed Communist boys and girls, shooting indiscriminately, sped up and down Broadway, Fifth Avenue and other streets. There wasn't a church or parochial school left standing.'

"Another refugee said: 'I was hearing mass in Chicago when Reds armed with rifles came running into the church yelling like maniacs. They stood at the altar rail and fired at the priest. He dropped dead by the altar. Later I saw a roaring mob pushing about two hundred priests before them. The The priests' wrists were tied behind their backs with cord. At the Loop, the priests were lined up, machine-gunned to death. The British Consul finally got me on a train to New York. One sight I shall never forget—as we crept through Philadelphia I saw bodies of hundreds of nuns strung up by the neck all along the station platform.'

"Another refugee said: 'I was in New York when the army and navy went over to the Reds. Catholic policemen tried to defend St. Patrick's against the armed mob. Then soldiers came up and the policemen were killed. I saw one mob just outside New York burning down a convent. They went to the cemetery; dug up the bodies of the nuns buried there and burned them.'"

Unions Protest Labor "Split"

Protests against a division in the strength of organized labor, due to the American Federation's ban on industrial unions, have begun to roll into labor headquarters in Washington from all parts of the country.

The San Francisco Labor Council has passed a resolution urging the Executive council of the American Federation to "make every effort to adjust its differences with the Committee for Industrial Organization in order to prevent a vital split in the American labor movement."

In Kenosha, Wisconsin, a center of Committee for Industrial Organization strength, Emil Costello of the Federal Labor Union 18456, urged a statewide defense of the Lewis industrial union group. Costello, who headed an industrial union caucus of 80 delegates at the recent convention of the Wisconsin Federation of Labor, announced a conference of CIO supporters in Milwaukee.

Seven local Unions in Columbus, Ohio, have followed the lead of the city's central labor body by passing a resolution condemning the "splitting tactics" of the A. F. of L. executive council.

A statement issued in behalf of 8,000 members of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers in the city of Reading and Berks County, Pa., "deplored the action of the executive council" and asserted its belief that only the national convention of the federation "is legally and morally" authorized to suspend international union charters."

The New Haven, Conn., Central Labor Council unanimously passed a resolution hitting the executive council's attitude. The matter was brought to the floor by Pres. Harold Feinmark of the New England Typographical Council.

A True Short Story

I AM a farmer in Iowa. Sometimes I rebel at the thought, but what can I do? I must go on, like a dog in a dog churn—or just [illegible] until I die.

These August nights when city folks sit out on their porches, my wife and I are out pailing 10 cows. Body dripping wet, with sweat gleaming under a veritable furnace that wields a foot at a tangent toward a fly, regardless of you. Sometimes we both get kicked. The other evening, my wife could hardly return to the house—and all for cream, which, when sold, will bring a measley 50 cents.

The creamery pays close to a half dollar for the cream from 10 cows, when delivered ever so many miles away. We pay for the gas. It takes two hours a day to milk—14 a week—and seven more to wash and sterilize the animals, if you hurry. A total of 21 hours apiece per week for two persons, which is accepted gratis with the purchase of cream from 10 cows for seven days at $3.50.

The farm women have become, no longer the hired man, but our chimpanzee, to do anything that comes along if they are told to do it. They have a Master's degree in toil, from hay stacks to tractors, yet they know that they must not complain. They cannot change it.

You will say that they milk scrub cows. No, indeed. At least 50 per cent are state fair cows, and not a single one is a scrub. You will say that this is plenty of money, but there is also the job of turning a separator, which is equivalent to doing a washing on a scrub board, or shoveling concrete. It takes your last breath and leaves you dripping, but you cannot take a bath then, or you will be too stiff to move the following morning.

Last winter when it was from 20 to 50 degrees below zero, my wife was required to help bed those cows almost daily. Out in the blizzards, carrying straw and feed that would make most men shudder. We cannot have hired help, for we could not feed them, even if they would be willing to work without pay.

Ten cows consume $150 worth of feed, at least, per year, if you raise the feed. You are fortunate if you get that for all the cream that you sell, so where is the money for your endless hours of toil? Where is the hundred dollars for the separator that wears out? Where is the money for the upkeep of the cow-barns? Where is the dollar a month per head that the pasture is worth, or the tax on it? The calf money is a joke, the packers steal them. They cost more to raise than they are worth.

Where is the **production at cost for the farmer?** In fact, where is there production without loss for the farmer? You can readily see why we are almost in the breadline. Where will it all end?

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William Lemke:
His Background and Record

WILLIAM LEMKE, Union Party candidate for president of the United States, was born 57 years ago on a farm in Sterns County, Minn., not far from the home of Charles A. Lindbergh, Sr.

Boyhood days often were spent in the bed of an ox-drawn covered wagon. His parents and eight brothers and sisters finally settled down on a homestead farm claim in Tonner county, North Dakota.

Bill Lemke is often compared to Abraham Lincoln. The honor is entirely appropriate for Lemke's life is a striking parallel to that of the rail-splitting president. Like Lincoln, the Union Party standard bearer received his early education at home from books read in the flickering glow of an oil lamp.

Like Lincoln, he struggled to the top through poverty and adversity.

"The Union Party is the voice of the common people, of whom Lincoln said: "God must have loved because he made so many of them." — William Lemke.

Like incoln, he purchased a school education by toil and perseverance.

Recalling his early days on the plains of the Dakotas, the presidential aspirant says: "We all had to work hard. At harvest time the schedule was from three in the morning eleven at night.

"But life was happiness. We had hopes and aspirations for the future, something that is denied our present-day youth."

"When I am president there won't be any gag rules to kill legislation favorable to the working classes." — William Lemke.

Because of his farm background, it has been indicated by those trying to discredit Lemke that he is interested in the problems of farmers only and has lost perspective into the equally serious problems of the American laborer. That inference is a gross misinterpretation.

Lemke's whole career in public life has been dedicated to an attempt to create a mutual understanding between the farmer and the laborer.

This is reflected in the Frazier-Lemke bill, which would effect general prosperity by restoring to the people the right to issue and control their own money, and would refinance mortgages of both farm and city homes.

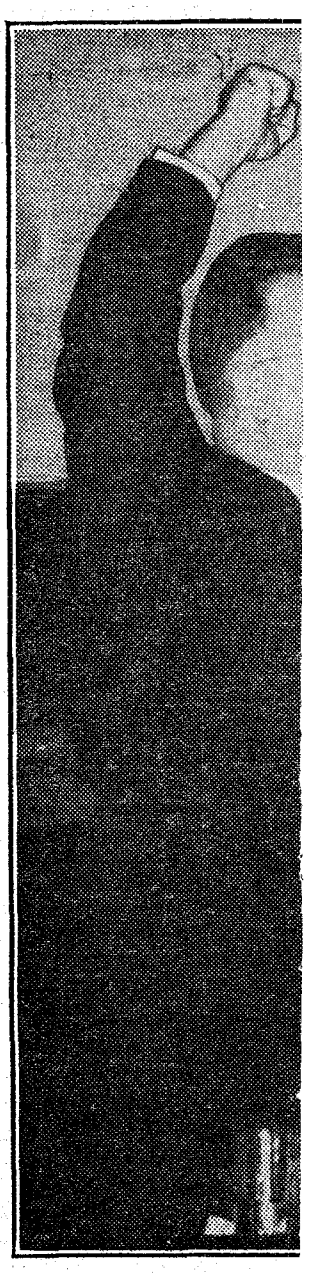
"Both Franklin Roosevelt and Alf M. Landon are helping the international bankers to keep truth on the scaffold and wrong on the throne." —William Lemke.

Bill Lemke was graduated from Yale in 1905 and thereafter conducted a private practice of law until he was elected Attorney General of North Dakota in 1920. He came to Washington in 1932 as a Non-Partisan Representative-at-Large from North Dakota.

He is married, is the father of two sons and a daughter.

Battle-Cry of ..19

"LIBERTY A



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Father Coughlin Speaks to Labor

Work is only a means to an end. It is not the end itself. It should offer you only the wherewithal by which you can sell your muscle, your vitality and your talent, at a price whereby you can purchase the conveniences and comforts of life for yourself, your wife and your children.

It is only an ignorant laborer who accepts the claptrap of politicians who promise you the bare opportunity of "getting back to work."

The intelligent laborer will refuse to work unless he receives an ample, annual wage for his labor, with adequate time away from work to enjoy the comforts of his home, the woodlands, and the countryside; the freshness of the lakes, the culture of the libraries, the pleasure of the theater and the spirituality of the church.

Your employers enjoy these things. Are they made of better stuff than you are? Were they created by a different God than you were?

Instead of a policy and a platform of "getting back to work," it is high time that you adopt a platform of getting back to sanity.

The policy of the National Union for Social Justice is just. It takes into consideration that this world and all its natural wealth was brought into existence by the hand of God to serve His children.

In so far as 95 per cent of the wealth of this nation is controlled and owned by fewer than 10 per cent of its population, must we subscribe to the heresy that the 95 per cent of the laborers and farmers in America may not use fertile fields, our ingenious machinery, and our far-flung forests?

Must we subscribe to a New Deal democracy which upholds the error of modern capitalism, or to a real democracy which maintains that, although the doctrine of private ownership does exist, nevertheless this doctrine must not militate against the doctrine of human rights.

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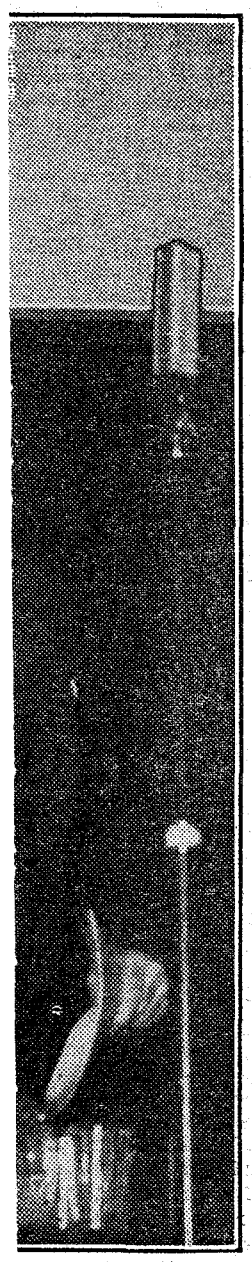

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Union Party Planks That Affect Labor

Congress shall legislate that there will be an assurance of a living annual wage for all laborers capable of working and willing to work.

* * *

Congress shall legislate that there will be an assurance of a reasonable and decent security for the aged, who, through no fault of their own, have been victimized and exploited by an unjust economic system which has so concentrated wealth in the hands of a few that it has impoverished great masses of our people.

* * *

Congress shall organize and institute federal works for the conservation of public lands, waters and forests, thereby creating billions of dollars of wealth, millions of jobs at the prevailing wage, and thousands of homes.

* * *

Congress, and Congress alone, shall coin, issue and regulate all the money and credit in the United States through a central bank of issue.

* * *

Immediately following the establishment of a central bank of issue, Congress shall provide for the retirement of all tax-exempt, interest-bearing bonds and certificates of indebtedness of the Federal Government, and shall refinance all the present agricultural mortgage indebtedness for the farmer and all the home mortgage indebtedness for the city owner by the use of its money and credit which it now gives to the control of private bankers.

* * *

Congress shall legislate that American agricultural, industrial and commercial markets will be protected from manipulation of foreign monies and from all raw material and processed goods produced abroad at less than a living wage.

* * *

Congress shall set a limitation upon the net income of any individual in any one year and a limitation of the amount that such an individual may receive as a gift or as an inheritance, which shall be executed through taxation.

Thomas O'Brien:
His Background and Record

Thomas Charles O'Brien, Union Party vice-presidential candidate, former Distric Attorney of Boston, is a staunch friend of labor and a firm exponent of social justice. He is counsel for the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

For 10 years before graduating from Harvard, he labored as a baggageman. He has won national recognition as an expert on crime problems and prison reforms.

He was born in 1887 in Brighton, Mass., where, at the age of 10, he worked after school hours as a soda clerk for 50 cents a day.

He attended classes at Harvard University Law School in a brakeman's uniform, for it was necessary for him to work his way through school.

* * *

In 1911 he passed the bar examination and began practice of the law profession. He pleaded his first case in the Supreme Court.

* * *

Thomas C. O'Brien was the youngest man ever to be appointed to a state commission in Massachusetts, when, at the age of 26, he was named by Governor McCall to the state parole board. In 1916 he became deputy director of the state prison department, and immediately reorganized it.

Among the reforms he instituted was the abolition of the "silent" system, under which a man could not talk to his fellow prisoners. He also abolished the inhuman "dark solitary" cells.

* * *

He has been president of the board of directors of the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology, and he is vice president of the American Prison Association.

* * *

Mr. O'Brien served as District Attorney from 1922 to 1927. Since 1927 he has practiced law in courts of Massachusetts and in the federal courts of New England states.

For the last nine years he has been regional counsel for the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and the Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen of America. He also has acted as counsel for the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.

Thomas C. O'Brien has risen from humble beginnings to a high place in our national life. His career has been forged through years of difficulty and hard work, and he has just reason to be proud of it.

Having sprung from the ranks of working people, he has fought indefatigably for the cause of American labor and its organizations.

He is widely known to his union friends as "Big Tom." He is an active member of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and served for years without pay as its representative before the Massachusetts Legislature.

Tom O'Brien has carried a union card for 25 years; proudly displays it whenever he has the opportunity.

Years of experience in the forefront of public life has convinced him of the unsocial and incapable make-up of the Democratic and Republican parties.

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Form Unit of Social Justice in Alaska

To the outmost territories of the United States the fame of the National Union for Social Justice is spreading. In far away Alaska the people are resolved to obtain social justice too. They have organized an unofficial unit of the National Union for Social Justice composed of approximately 200 members. The organizer and president of this unit is John W. Frame, Box 1671, Ketchikan, Alaska.

Although this territory cannot send representatives to Congress who may vote upon our national laws, its residents are determined to do their share in bettering conditions at least in their own part of this great country.

It is evident that Father Coughlin's teachings are awakening in the minds of the people in every corner of America a "social justice" consciousness which has never been known before.

We wish these people in the far north the best of success and may we hear of their progress.

Fourth Minnesota

Conditions in the fourth Minnesota district have been in a turmoil for some time. Unit and district meetings have ended in arguments and discord. The principal reason for this dissension was due to the candidate, A. B. C. Dougherty, who has been endorsed and approved for the primary election and who was nominated.

Careful study and consideration has been given to conditions in this district by Father Coughlin and his associates.

The results of these investigations have proved one point: **The fourth Minnesota district is not as yet able to agree on a candidate to support at the final elections.**

Rather than suffer defeat, therefore, the National Union will not go on record as supporting any candidate from that particular district.

With this thought in mind it will be the duty of each individual member of the National Union to carefully study the records of each candidate, regardless of his party affiliations, go to the polls on election day and vote as his or her conscience dictates.

Should any change be made in this decision, the information will be transmitted to the members through the columns of this paper, SOCIAL JUSTICE. However, in the event no further mention is given the matter, the above ruling will stand for the November elections.

California Pep

On Sunday, June 21, the Inglewood Bowl of Inglewood, California, saw over 3,000 people gathered at one of the first authorized mass meetings of the National Union for Social Justice. Under a blazing California sun members and friends listened to speakers dwell upon the precepts of the National Union. The meeting was held under the auspices of the 16th Congressional Assembly.

Louis C. Teegarden spoke on the "National Union and the Use of the Ballot." Professor Ordean C. Rockey, Democratic candidate for Congress, endorsed and approved in the Sixteenth District, announced to the audience that he whole-heartedly accepted the 16 principles and **would abide by them if elected or resign.**

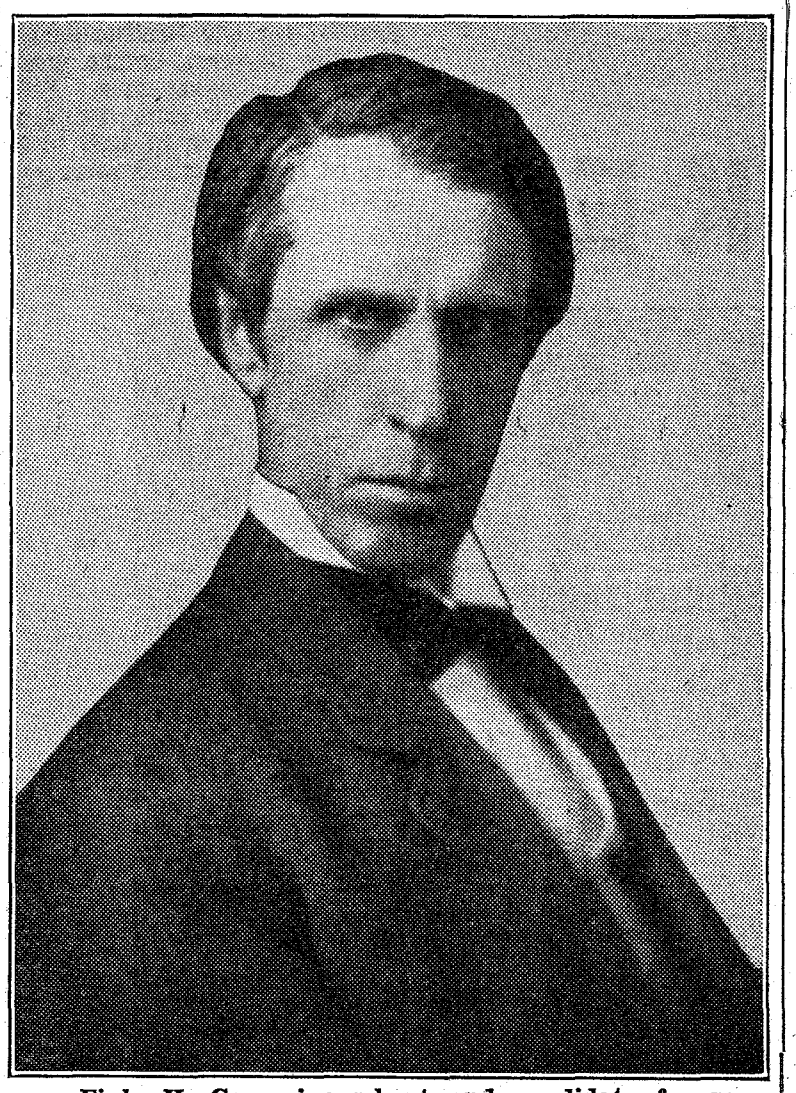
Rev. Scott Anderson, the next speaker, rendered high praise to Father Coughlin and the National Union and urged the visitors who were not members to join. The final speaker, Dr. Seth Maker, better known as "The Radio Philistine," spoke for over an hour on the monetary system.

The speakers, realizing that the audience was sitting in a hot sun, offered to cut short their talks. Cries of "Go on, go on! We want to hear more about the National Union," were the responses. Musical and vocal numbers interspersed the speaking program. The mass meeting ended at 5:30 p. m. Three hundred persons became voluntary members of the National Union.

At 7 p. m. the various congressional assembly officers and the delegates, together with the Deputy State Supervisor's advisory committee, met in the Inglewood council chambers. Mr. A. A. Roe presided and the program for organization, administration, finance, publicity and various other activities were outlined.

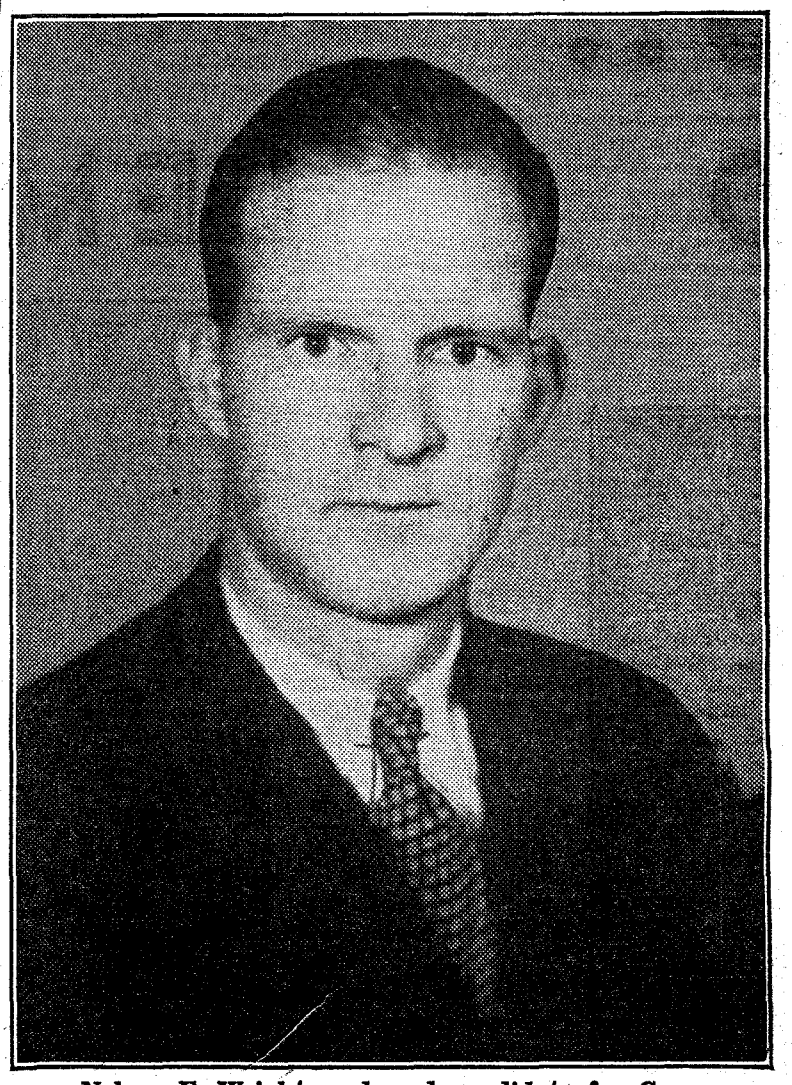
National Union Endorses

Finly H. Gray



Finly H. Gray, incumbent and candidate for re-election to Congress from the 10th Indiana district, is recognized as an authority on money. He has long been a leader in Congress of the movement to take the control of the public currency away from private financiers and restore this control to Congress where the Constitution placed it. He was one of the original signers to the discharge petition and voted for the Frazier-Lemke bill.

Nelson F. Wright



Nelson F. Wright, endorsed candidate for Congress from the 8th Massachusetts district, is 38, married and has three children. He was born in Somerville, had several years at civil engineering and for three years has been in the fuel oil business. Always interested in history and the study of government, the advent of Father Coughlin helped him really to learn the functions and obligations of government. He unqualifiedly subscribes to the 16 principles of social justice as the only honest and practical plan to restore government to the people.

O'Connor, Farley Fight Catholic Radio, Is Charge

Representative John J. O'Connor, Sixteenth District, Manhattan, is held responsible along with James A. Farley, for failure of the Federal Communications Commission to allot full time to radio station WLWL, by Edward J. O'Rourke, Congressional president for National Union for Social Justice in Mr. O'Connor's district. WLWL is conducted by the Paulist Fathers and is the only official radio voice of the Roman Catholic church in the United States. The Paulist Fathers, whose New York headquarters are in the Church of St. Paul, Tenth avenue and 60th street, Manhattan, for months have had their application for full time on the air before the Washington radio officials.

"Politics is behind the delay in alloting WLWL full time on the air and Congressman O'Connor and James A. Farley are responsible," asserted Mr. O'Rourke. "As a result, millions of Catholics and those of other faiths who enjoy the Paulist programs are discriminated against. There can be no complaint against these programs on the grounds that they lack culture, refinement and education. The finest artists of the day have appeared on these programs and the noted Paulist Choir is a regular feature. Outstanding church and lay speakers are part of the educational program of this splendid station.

Correction

The committee in charge of the Convention Program Book wish to acknowledge an omission which was unintentionally made. Greetings from Unit No. 1 of the Fourth Illinois Congressional District, whose president is Patrick Cassin, should have appeared in the above book. Please accept our sincere apologies for this error.

MICHIGAN

State Rally

of the National Union for Social Justice

September 9th at 8 p. m.

Olympia Stadium, Gr. River and McGraw

DETROIT

Tickets on sale at the Olympia Box Office, state office in the Washington Square Building, Royal Oak, and at the office of B. F. Stephenson, 3rd Floor, Stephenson Building, Cass and West Grand Boulevard, Detroit.

Admission 40 Cents

For additional information please call Elmhurst 6654 between 8 A. M. and 9 P. M.

How to Give Salute to Flag

Father Coughlin's April letter to unit presidents and members of the National Union for Social Justice incorporated the rules and regulations for the conduct of all future meetings. In the first section of this pamphlet Father Coughlin instructed that immediately after the meeting has been called to order by the president, the members will all rise and recite after the president the "Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag." He further stipulated that the pledge should be recited standing, with the right hand extended to the American flag on the president's platform.

The following query has been submitted by a member from New York, relative to this stipulation:

> "Why has Father Coughlin asked that the flag be saluted—with the right hand extended to the American flag — rather than by placing the right hand above the right eye? Most of us have been doing it the latter way all our lives."

The only correct and proper way to salute the American flag is by hold your right hand above your right eye until the word "Flag" is reached, then stretching it out to the flag for the remainder of the pledge. Thus, your hand is quite properly extended to the flag for the majority of the time required to repeat the pledge.

The above method is the only one recommended for the use of the members of the National Union for Social Justice.

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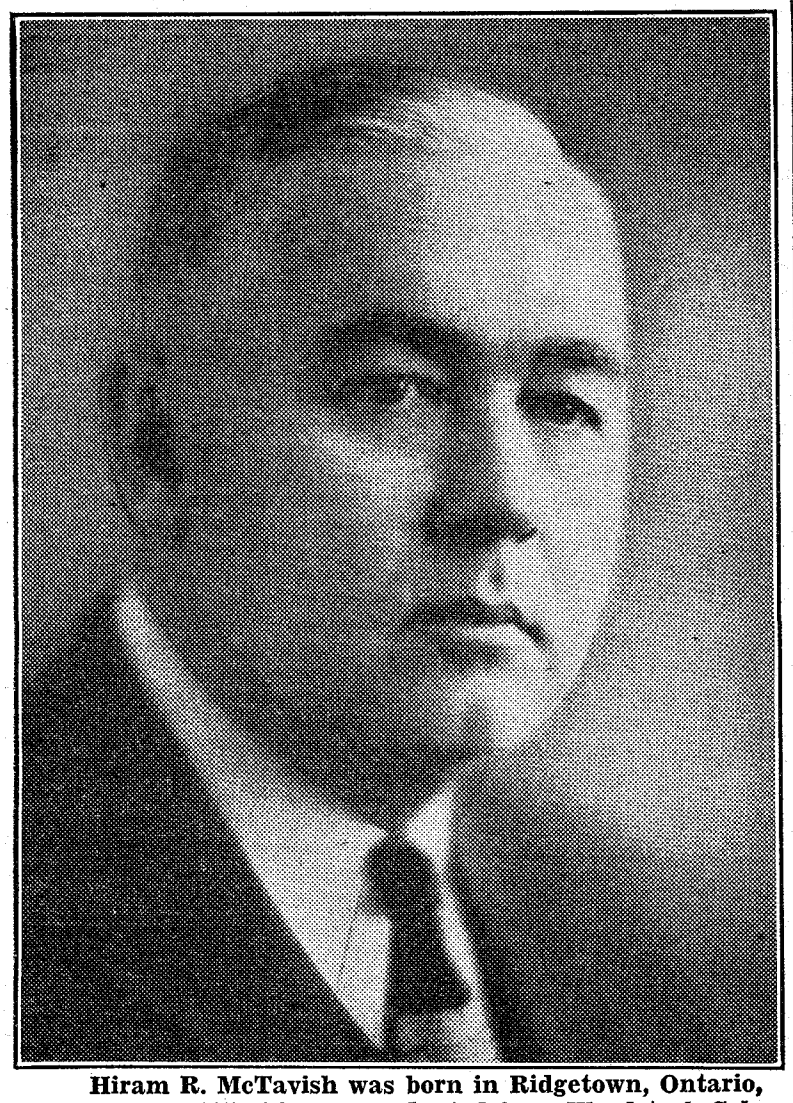
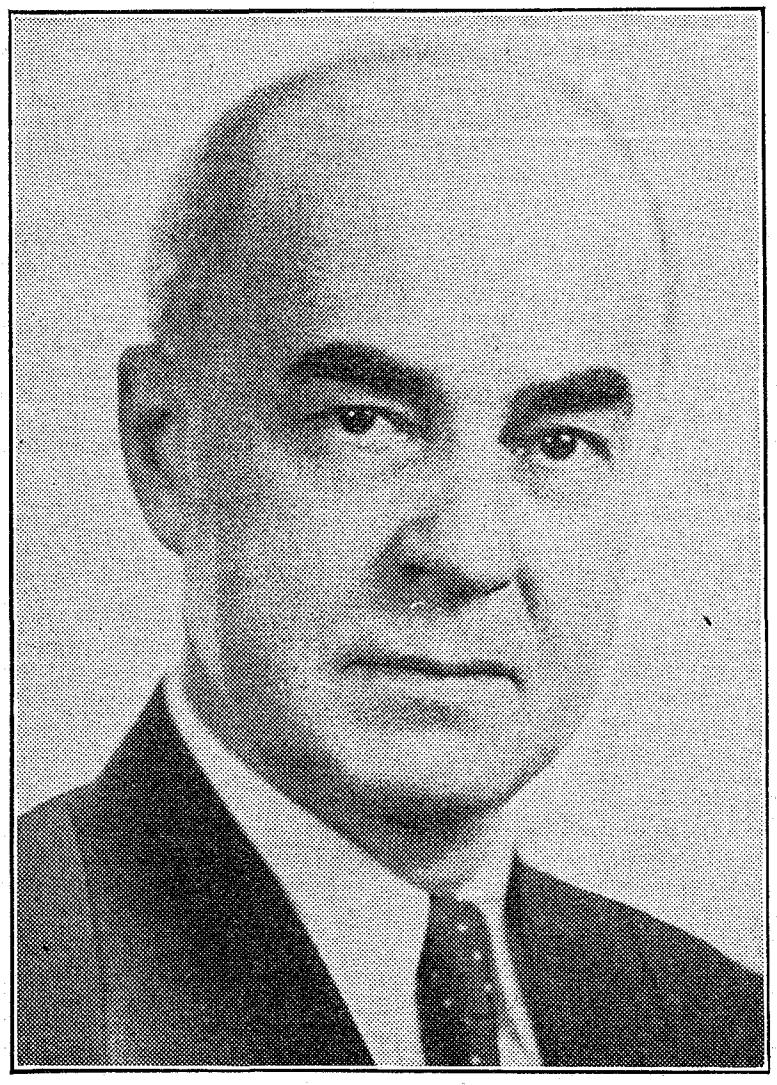
Friends of Social Justice

Hiram R. McTavish



Hiram R. McTavish was born in Ridgetown, Ontario, in October, 1885. He was graduated from Woodstock College and from Manitoba University Law School in 1911. He came to Los Angeles from Winnipeg in 1923 and was admitted to the California bar in 1924. He applied for citizenship papers in 1923 and received his final papers in the fall of 1928. Mr. McTavish is a Republican and, although he has never held a public office, has always been interested in community and state welfare.

Harry C. Gahn



Harry C. Gahn, Cleveland attorney and former member of Congress, was born at Elmore, Ohio, April 26, 1880. His father was a country doctor and his grandfather a minister. He taught in rural school and resigned to study law at the University of Michigan, where he was graduated in 1904, and was admitted to the Ohio bar. In 1921 Mr. Gahn was elected to Congress from the 21st Ohio district. As a member of the 67th Congress he voted against the Fordney tariff and supported the first soldier bonus bill over President Harding's veto.

WPA Warns Workers Against NUSJ Picnic

Workmen employed on the WPA payroll in New Jersey have been officially notified by the New Deal job dispensers to have nothing to do with National Union picnics.

A social justice picnic for the people of Camden, Gloucester and Salem counties was held at Pitman on August 8.

An official notice from the Works Progress Administration of New Jersey was issued to all supervisors and foremen on July 30, in a direct threat to intimidate workers on the relief payroll from attending or promoting the National Union affair.

This notice read as follows:

Works Progress Administration
State of New Jersey
District No. 8

July 30, 1936.

To All Supervisors and Foremen:

..In order that there will be no misunderstanding regarding the proposed picnic to be held in Pitman, New Jersey, August 8, 1936, the following order is to be carried out.

We, of course, cannot control the action of the individuals having no connection with this administration but must take the necessary steps to protect our security wage workers from intimidation or the promotion of any political activities.

You are, therefore, instructed not to promote, discuss or distribute any paraphernalia in connection with this matter either during your working hours with this administration or to any project workers outside of your hours of employment with this administration.

Signed,
Henry D. Young,
District Director.

Home Folks Hear Convention Story by Miss Martin

When Miss Helen Elisabeth Martin returned to New York from the Cleveland convention, the members of her Congressional District were anxious to hear a report of the convention from one who had figured so prominently in it.

A meeting of the NUSJ members of the 22nd Congressional District was held Saturday evening, August 22, at the Star O'Munster hall. The speakers for the evening included Miss Martin, Timmothy Guerin and George McCormack, all delegates to the convention.

There was standing room only (and very little of that) when Miss Martin, chairman of the women speakers bureau of the NUSJ in New York, was introduced by John Sparlin, president of the district. Amidst frequent applause from the enthusiastic audience, Miss Martin recounted all the important occurrences of the convention, including her speech in which she nominated Father Coughlin for president.

She concluded her talk with constructive suggestions for the units. Work together in harmony, she urged, overlook personal prejudices and individual differences.

"Forget the individual in working for the cause. We shall sweep the Bronx with Social Justice by holding two mass meetings and doubling, if not trebling the number of units in the Bronx!"

STATE OF

MARYLAND

First Annual Picnic

of the National Union for Social Justice

Sunday, Sept. 6, 10 a. m. Till Midnight

ARION PARK, BALTIMORE

Baseball, Bingo, Entertainment, Music, Sporting Events and Special Feature

Admission 10 Cents

Tickets now in the hands of your deputy supervisors, district officers and unit officers for immediate sale, or may be ordered from Mrs. Helen P. Herzog, general chairman, 3 N. Calvert St., Baltimore, Md.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

"Free Speech"

Since we are forbidden to discuss politics or politicians at our unit meeting am I to understand that you do not stand for free speech?

When a person attends a theater, either a moving picture or a stage performance, he or she is not permitted to speak loudly nor to cause any disturbance that would annoy the other persons assembled. Yet, there is not a person who would say the theaters forbid free speech. The same applies to a unit meeting: You were forbidden to discuss politics because by doing so you might cause dissension among the other members of your unit. It is also known that the average person does not have an accurate knowledge of the political questions and by making false or incorrect statements more trouble could be caused than by not speaking at all. Therefore, we will continue to enforce this rule except in those cases where a meeting is called to endorse a candidate.

Registration

What must a person do to assures himself of a vote on election day?

In every state you must be registered before you may have a vote at the primaries or at the final elections. Consequently, those unit presidents who are alert will see that every member of the National Union and every friend will be registered and prepared to do his or her share at the polls.

Union Label

Is it possible for a member of the National Union, who was formerly a union printer, but who has been unemployed for the last few years, to obtain the printing work for the National Union local units?

It is necessary that all National Union printed material bear the union label. If an exception were made in one locality it would be necessary to revoke the ruling entirely.

Platforms

I am not affiliated with any party. I care not for the personality of the nominee, but for the platform which he represents. How can I proceed to cast an intelligent ballot this fall?

Carefully read each platform. As a hint, you will find that the Democratic platform is much the same as it was in 1932. The Republican differs from the Democratic only verbally. The Union party, on the other hand, if you read it carefully, will give you an entirely different platform.

Accounting

Who is responsible for the money obtained from Congressional District affairs?

The Congressional District treasurer will be responsible, under the Congressional District president, for the receipt of the tickets, for their sale and for their accounting. Together with the Congressional District president, the treasurer will deposit all money with the State Supervisor.

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Railroads Spurred Land Settlement

Theory of Dry Farming Invented to Aid Scheme

SOCIAL JUSTICE herewith presents the second in a series of articles on the "Mistake in the West" from the viewpoint of an old cattleman, who saw the semi-arid grazing lands plowed up to create a Dust Bowl, and a successful stock country displaced by farm failure. A third and final article will appear next week.

The beginning of the buffalo type of stock raising on a large scale started from Texas and Oklahoma. As the plains became overcrowded, the cattlemen started driving their herds north, first into Wyoming and Colorado and—as the range became scarce—pushed on into Montana and Idaho. These northern states proved extra good, except that every now and then there would be an excess of snow, and feed would be required for part of the winter. Or until the delayed Chinook wind—a warm wind from the coast—would come and take the snow off right in the middle of the winter.

Therefore, it was pretty risky business without some form of irrigation for winter feed. The horses and sheep pawed the snow away, but cattle use their nose, which isn't so good. Snow plows were used when the snow became too deep and the snow made a crust.

With the coming of the railroads many efforts on their part to bring in more stock settlers were made and they soon settled up the valleys with prosperous ranchers with small herds of stock. They were making good money and branching out quite extensively in improvements and irrigation works of their own crude making—running their stock on the up lands, which later came to be known as the home of the dry land farmer.

Defends Name of Old West

Thriving settlements sprang up on the railroads to service these hardy pioneer stockmen. They came from a very good class of genuine white Americans, with quite a sprinkling of Texas and Oklahoma people—all of whom were true blue to their friends. And the cowboys — well, they liked a good fight once in a while, when it was on the square, and who didn't in those days? Wild and wooley? Yes, at times. Everybody was making money. Everybody was happy. As the rancher settlers started coming into the valleys the toughness gradually wore down.

The movies create many wrong impressions of the cowboy and western cattle men. There is a great difference between the bad gun man of the early west and your gun man of the east. You never needed to fear being shot in the back out west. They were quick on the draw and all you had to do was to keep your hands away from your hip, turn your back on the gun man and walk away. He would never shoot you. The toughest and quickest man at the draw in the northwest and a "killer" lived close to me, and no matter where he was he never would allow any big man to jump onto a small man.

I ha . traveled far and wide in recent years and I have yet to find a more sympathetic and helpful set of people than those old timers and that includes the cowboys and most of the mis-named bad men of the west. Treat them as a man and you will travel far before finding their equal as a friend.

A Family for Every 320 Acres

The railroads were not satisfied with a successful money making stock rancher taking up three to four sections of government up land a piece, so they started the ball rolling to fill this vacant land with farmers to raise grain crops. **A farmer on every half section was their slogan.** The plan had worked in the Dakotas and in Kansas and Nebraska, so why not in the semi-arid western country.

They started their propaganda, imported their professional spielers and proceeded to educate the people that the country **could be farmed without irrigation.** Land locators arrived on the scene but they couldn't make much headway. To my personal knowledge the first two or three attempts to settle up the country with farmers had failed, but they were absorbed in the valleys as ranchers and small stockmen. These early farmers, who came in before the invention of the dry land farming scheme, gave the country a good test and it failed—all of which helped to convince the stockmen that it was perfectly safe to go ahead with their large investments in irrigation projects for their ranches.

June Rains Carry Over

About one year in four the June rains overextended themselves into July and that will produce an exceptional crop of everything. An exception to the general rule. The railroads were not blind to this and during these favorable periods they shipped in eastern prospects by the train loads, at cheap rates and showed them the two-foot hay meadows (under irrigation) and small patches of grain growing without irrigation, but on low lands with more or less sub-irrigation. They were shown the immense growth of grass on the up lands and little did they know that it was already on the road to being cured!

The railroad promotion agents would take the visitors to favored sections which had a small content of alkali and where fairly good crops were being raised.

These "prospects" would return back east and tell their friends about their great discovery of a new world. They argued that any country that could grow a crop of grass, the likes of which they had never before seen, could grow a grain crop four feet high. I have beat even that in small patches—with water and a half mile away. Without water, I wouldn't get my seed back.

The annual precipitation of the country was ample for a grain crop but it just didn't rain at the right time and the newcomers couldn't understand why.

The land locators were cute enough to keep their farm prospects away from the stockmen for fear they would be told the truth. We were pictured as a bunch of funny little aborigines—living right on a gold mine and didn't know it. When we would come to town the newcomers would stand around on the corners and watch us to see if we resembled the buffalo or came from some new kind of a monkey tribe.

First Farming Attempts Fail

Failure of the first two or three attempts to settle the country with farmers did not stop the railroads. They argued that these failures were due to a lack of money and that these first farmers had failed because they didn't know how to farm. They decided they would put on a campaign and go back east and get the more well to do farmers to sell their hundred dollar land and come and get 320 acres for nothing, and incidentally to bring along from two to 10 thousand dollars apiece. And that is just exactly what they did do.

First they called in the Department of Agriculture who sent out its professors and scientists with instructions to do something. So the professors set to work and came through with the goods, and more too.

"The greatest invention of the western age."

"Dry land farming."

And you got to hand it to those boys for doing things right when it comes to putting over the "paid propaganda!"

And what a fitting name. There was no fake about the dry land part. Their introduction of the new methods ran something like this—(You may think this is 1936 propaganda, but it's right close to 25 years ago):

"Dry land farming. A new scientific discovery of a method whereby you can grow a paying crop of grain and vegetables on semi-arid lands. Our professors and scientists and investigators who have been working on this subject for years have just completed their work. The methods used in foreign lands having arid tracts are proving very successful and the best of these have been given due weight, etc., etc."

Oh, rats!

Dry Farming Invention of U. S.

The main points in their new methods of dry land farming is as follows: The farmer is supposed to plant a crop on the same piece every other year. Let it lay over one year and rest and conserve the moisture and here is the great discovery! During the summer the land is resting, he is supposed to drag the ground after every rain to create a dust bowl—I mean to say—create a dust mulch which would protect and hold the moisture in the ground and prevent it from evaporating.

In other words, it was just the old **"summer fallow"** idea known to all farmers with the exception that the professors added the dust mulch idea. Just the same old game! Dressing the old animal up in a new suit of clothes and there are plenty of suckers to be found.

Another point: After the grain is planted the following spring, the farmer was supposed to drag the crop as soon as it got a couple inches high with the drag teeth pointing backwards so they would not pull the tender grain shoots out by the roots. The purpose of this was to create more mulch, conserve the moisture and incidentally kill all the weeds. I was never let in on the secret as to which tooth was to kill the weeds and which was to spare the tender grain plant. The agricultural department didn't like us stockmen anyway, but it was real mean of them not to tell us.

Dust Mulch, Dust Storm, Dust Bowl

Just try this on your garden next year. It will save a lot of hoeing! It's a lot quicker and does away with that old fashioned idea of mother's: "Now, Johnny, don't step on the plants!"

As the country started this new idea and us old timers made our trips to town, we would pass many a farmer dragging his fields for dear life and talk about a dust storm! We passed through many of them. That was about 25 years ago and you never heard anything said in the papers about a dust storm.

But for the eastern papers to call it the dust bowl is certainly a hot one. That reporter knew his onions. Dust mulch—dust storm—dust bowl. I guess that's a natural, too. Hats off to you, Old Timer.

At the same time this dry land farming idea was being spread broadcast the railroads were also busy. They equipped exhibition cars with exhibits of the products of the dry land farm areas to exhibit throughout the "eastern" states — that means in the middle western states of Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois and Indiana. They found willing hands to assist them, such as the local chambers of commerce.

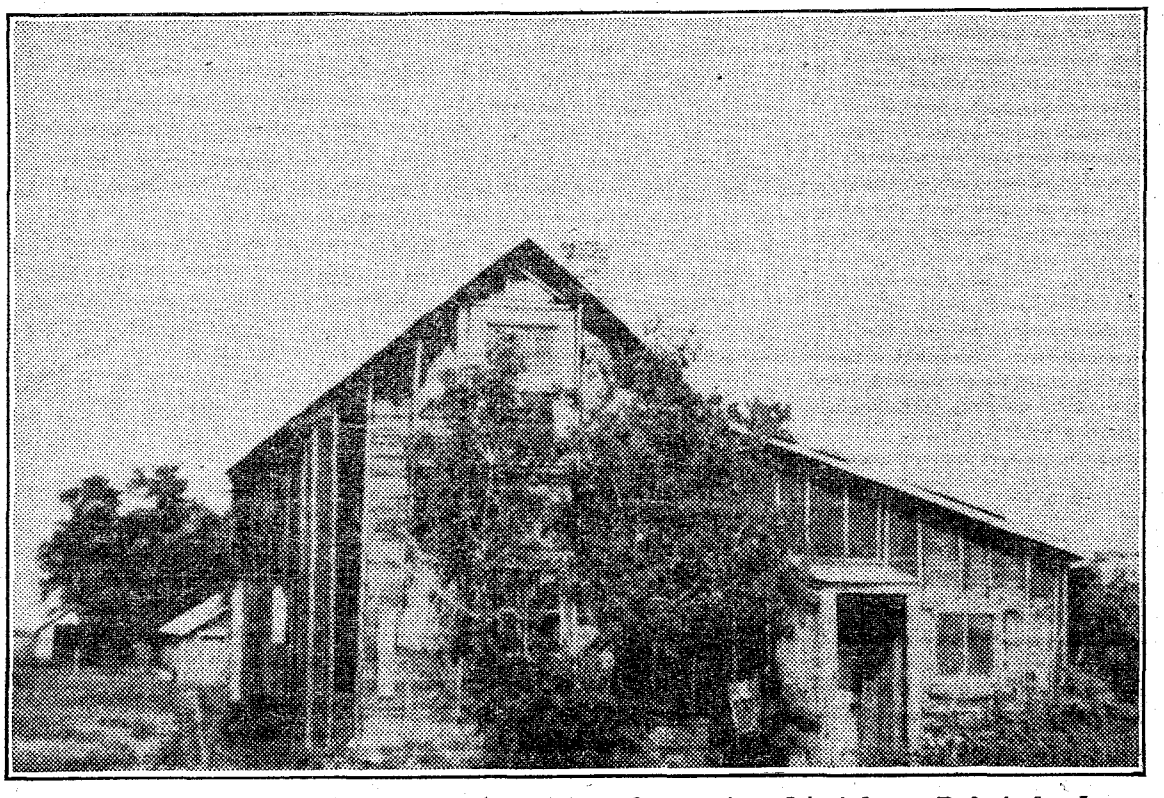
Fake Exhibit Cars

Little did they know where those samples came from. They came from the sage brush country alright, but how? I happened to be asked to collect a bunch of dry farm products and bring them in on a certain day, the car was to be set out at our station in northern Montana. It happened to be a dry year and I had a hard time finding anything suitable. However, I did find some extra fine stuff when you consider it was grown without water. The manager of the dry exhibit gave me the laugh and said they were entirely too small. He showed me the exhibit from Chinook, Montana, and some exhibit, I assure you! Chinook, one of the oldest and best irrigated sections located in the Milk River Valley, and anyone from there would give you the laugh if you mentioned raising anything without water.

I took the tumble. Irrigated stuff was to be fed to these eastern suckers as dry land grown. I asked the manager to hold over a time and I would show him something. I made tracks to an irrigated friend of mine and with my potatoes a foot long and four-inch onions I came back. Called the manager outside and showed him. He was so pleased, he said he would see that I was sent a medal as the best collector of dry land products! Whereupon I smashed everything against his feet—said a few unkind words and departed.

But that car and many more went forward (without a single piece from our station) and little did those chambers of commerce people down east know what destruction of man' hopes they were to be a party to

Old Lemke Home in Dakota



In the great trek of ambitious farmers moving westward to take up Dakota lands, there came Fred Lemke, father of Congressman William Lemke, Union party candidate for president, who built this farm house in 1883. Fortunately the Dakotas lent themselves to farming and escaped to some extent the fate of arid grazing lands farther west. A vast mid-continent irrigation scheme to bring back the drouth smitten farm areas is included in Lemke's program for agriculture.

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The People Speak . . .

Would Elect Lemke

To the Editor:

Doubtless Father Coughlin's insistence that Lemke can be elected president is based on the assumption that the Union Party will carry one or more states and that neither of the major parties will win a majority of the electoral votes; this will automatically throw the election of president into the House of Representatives.

In that event each state will have but a single vote and its choice will be determined by a majority vote of its members of Congress. Thus 25 votes will elect the president, who must be selected from the three highest candidates.

The recent Frazier-Lemke bill vote may be accepted as a test of the vote Lemke will probably receive there. The bill was for farm relief allied to currency expansion and the president was bitterly opposed to it. While he succeeded in defeating the measure, a majority of the congressmen in 21 states and even half of those representing four other states—25 in all—favored the Frazier-Lemke bi".

And this does not take into consideration the gain in anti-New Deal representatives which may be added this fall through the activities of the National Union for Social Justice and the Union Party.

—P. W. Croake.

Los Angeles, Calif.

This Money Myth!

To the Editor:

Passing strange, isn't it, that improvements are made and welcomed in every field of human endeavor except in the fiscal field. One minute gold money is called the single thing worth striving for; the next, love of it is condemned as the root of all evil! Why not get an unanswerable solution to this eternal problem? Just precisely how important is the idol called money? And just precisely why do most people still refrain from criticism of the money system itself? What is there to fear? The wrath of pawnbrokers? The malice of cynics? The hypocrisy of stickers-in-the-mud? The gaseous higher mathematics of college professors of "economics?"

Who are the High Priests of the Golden Bull? What is their real authority—not their financial authority? Why are they never challenged to defend their antediluvian faith in the court of absolute logic? Is it incumbent upon persons of honorable intentions — who doubly earn their living—forever to maintain silence with regard to the fiscal regime they are involuntarily born into?

Is it an eternal law that we must all accept the idolatrous philosophy of Adam Smith and the American Bankers association instead of that of Christ and the prophets? Or are we called upon to repudiate every passage in Scripture which conflicts with gold grabbing?

All thinking people know the answer. For everyone subconsciously senses that once we solve the old currency question there will be little else of a basic nature to solve.

Why not gird up our loins, get down to business, and solve it—if it hasn't already been solved, as we slept, by our own modern prophets? Why delay the divine task? And, above all, why fear the legal thieves who fatten upon a fundamental governmental injustice — usury for money? I guarantee that one young David—Father Coughlin in person—armed with the sling-shot of divine logic, can easily bowl over the whole gang of parasites who constitute our funny American aristocracy — our gold dollar nobility!

—Franklin Hopkins.

New York, N. Y.

Homestead Gone

Dear Father Coughlin—

First of all, we want to say "Thank you" with all our hearts for the effort you are making in behalf of the debt-burdened farmer. We hope that a chance to refinance, over a long term with low interest rates, will come before it is too late for all.

For many of us that time has already come. The mortgage moratorium law was declared unconstitutional by our district court of appeals (St. Paul). Foreclosures continue.

Only last Tuesday, August 11, our land (875 acres) and the homes of six families were taken from us by force to satisfy the greed of the Commerce Trust company of Kansas City.

The fact that we have had three years of crop failure in succession, due to drouth, flood and pests, means nothing to them. They demanded full payment, regardless. Moreover, they refused to rent us any of the land, that we may have a place to stay and work toward an honest comeback.

We are broken in pocketbook and spirit as well — especially is this true of the aged parents of 75 years, who owned this old homestead for half a century and reared five sons there, all of whom live on the land and tried desperately to save it.

Mrs. J. E. Winfrey.

DeWitt, Mo.

Example of Action

To Our Armchair Members—

Do you know that the example you set in anything you do for social justice is followed by a hundred other members, who do the same thing?

If you choose to sit back and let others attend the meetings and do the work, at least a hundred other members do likewise.

If you fail to donate your 15 or 20 cents per month, a hundred others do the same. If you think, "Oh, what's the use voting in the primaries, my vote won't count much," there are a hundred others who will feel the same way.

The same rule works the other way round. If you attend your meetings, pay your donations and vote in the primaries, a hundred others will do the same thing.

NOW! Let's have a few armchair members show their good will and at least a hundred more members will pay their donations, attend meetings and vote. Don't wait until tomorrow or next week, ACT NOW.

—Roy Hapeman.

Lancaster, N. Y.

Who'll Help America?

To the Editor:

Once I owned beautiful rolling hillsides, lovely with the green of growing grass. Stately forests, with their value beyond mere dollars and cents. Mighty rivers of beautiful sparkling waters. Lakes dotted my lands here and there. Plantations stretched away to the south, vast fields of snowy white. Cornfields yielded their golden treasure to the skill of my workmen. To the west and north, large cattle ranches and fields of waving wheat. The light of the rising sun fell on my factories, teeming with activity, my children happily contributing their "bit" toward the bountiful life God had planned.

But alas!—I have been robbed!

My hillsides are washed away or dug up and lying in heaps—desolate. My forests slaughtered and gone. My lakes have disappeared. My rivers are changed to valleys of destruction. My cattle have been destroyed or starved. My wheatlands are burned and ruined. My grain lands literally blown away, and my cotton plowed under!

The rising and the setting sun alike, fall upon my empty, idle factories, while my children, poor, discouraged, striving almost hoplessly to keep the spark of life glowing in the eyes of loved ones. Robbed of their inheritance, of all they have justly earned and robbed, at last, of self-respect and forced to accept a dole.

Yes, I have been robbed indeed. My estates ruined and devastated—my children pauperized.

Who am I?—My name is America! The robbers are—uncontrolled greed, folly and ignorance. Who will help me thwart them?

—Mrs. John Graham.

E. Claridan, Ohio.

Book Will Grow

To the Editor:

It may interest you to know that I am making a scrap book of your answers to the misrepresentations and deliberate falsehoods of the daily press. I get two copies of Social Justice each week; one I save and the other I use for making up scrapbook.

Keep up the good work; you are doing an excellent job.

—James Brady.

Ramsey, N. J.

'Erie Times' Readers Uphold Fr. Coughlin

Two letters concerning Father Coughlin, recently published in the "readers' forum" of the Erie (Pa.) Daily Times, are sufficiently interesting, we believe, to merit reprinting in SOCIAL JUSTICE. They follow:

Appropriate Apology

Editor Times:—

Father Coughlin's formal apology to President Roosevelt for calling him a liar at the Townsend convention in Cleveland is straightforward, appropriate and adequate. He could not well have said less, he was under no obligation to say more. For attacking the president as he did, the priest offers the chief executive "My sincere apology" and at the same time he promises to use every gentlemanly effort to defeat Mr. Roosevelt for re-election. That is fair enough. Father Coughlin acknowledges his error by standing by his guns. Will people never forget?

Will they realize how discouraging it is to live under this administration? No work for educated boys and girls? No decent wages for the employed? No buying power?

Homes to be confiscated, debts to be paid, children to be fed, on what? Is not Father Coughlin following in Christ's footsteps when he himself takes up this cross of the poor, exploited people and what price will he pay on his Calvary?

God, give him strength.

A Reader of the Times.

* * *

Should Read Social Justice

Editor, Times:—

In reply to the "Railroader."

Railroader: Your letter to the editor should have been addressed to Fr. Coughlin himself as only he himself will be able to answer it correctly and truthfully. Why not read one or two copies of Social Justice and you will find some of your questions answered. Read, for instance, "Cavalcade of Greed" in the latest edition of Social Justice and you will soon find out why he can not stand idle and look on to the destruction of the laboring people. Be broadminded, Mr. Railroader; we have many priests and many bishops, but only one Fr. Coughlin and only one Bishop Gallager, real apostles of Christ, not afraid to risk their lives for the cause they are preaching. The people are not losing their confidence in Fr. Coughlin, but they have long lost their confidence in the present government. Instead they are becoming one great power marching on to victory with one of the greatest leaders since the time of Washington and Lincoln, fighting, as it were, an unbloody revolution. Do you realize just what this courageous priest's mission is?

Four more years of Roosevelt and we will have a bloody revolution.

If his superior, the Most Rev. Bishop Gallagher of Detroit, approves of his stand, what right have we to question it? May God bless him and keep him, our modern missionary! God knows we need him badly.

A. D.

An Open Letter to American Society of Stuffed Shirts

When Abraham Lincoln was elected president by the **new third party**—Republican—in 1860, a lot of cash register patriots were attracted and gradually took over control of the party organization, riding to victory nearly every four years since then on a wave of patriotism—the last refuge of a scoundrel. In Grant's term, the Supreme Court was changed to favor those in power and to get decisions pleasing to them, by the grandfathers of men who are now shouting about the sacredness of the Constitution. In 1876, the election was actually stolen by these same people and the Democrat, Samuel Tilden, crowded out, so that for the next four years Rutherford B. Hayes acted as president, though not legally elected.

This showed the power of the Society of Stuffed Shirts—those who call themselves the best people and who think the laws are made only for the average man to observe. By this time they had established the myth of the two-party system and controlled the organizations of each. So that, when Cleveland defeated Blaine in 1884, the cash register patriots were not disturbed, and Cleveland proved they were right by never making any important decision until after he learned the wishes of J. Pierpont Morgan.

Through Harrison's term and Cleveland again, the nation went along on an even keel, with the phantom Morgan always at the helm. But in 1896, the eloquence of an honest man, William Jennings Bryan, almost knocked the pilot overboard, in an effort to regain control of the ship by the people, as in the days of Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln. But the great fight of Bryan was lost and another good servant of Morgan and his friends, William McKinley, was installed as president, after much money had been spent for propaganda to mislead the voters.

Through all this time we had been having our regular panics—in 1873 and in 1893—and then in 1907, after eleven years of Republican rule, another panic under Theodore Roosevelt, the "great fourflusher." But Teddy called in J. P. Morgan and "suspended" the laws to allow Morgan to "fix" the panic. William Howard Taft was another "safe and sane" patriot, but when he refused to give up the job and let Teddy back again, Roosevelt called the Taft crowd a bunch of crooks, porch-climbers, and second-story workers and he organized a third party for himself, thus insuring election of a really *honest* man, Woodrow Wilson . . .

Many of us thought we were smart when we elected Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1932, but we have been disillusioned, and that gave new life and hope to the Stuffed Shirts who finally decided upon a Kansas Coolidge—Alf M. Landon. He is the man they depend on to sneak into public office and manipulate and suspend the laws and the Constitution for them, in return for their campaign contributions. For the last two years the Landon "boom" has been carefully nursed, with the real backers keeping out of sight, while the small fry, the puppets, and even many sincere though mistaken people, march in front—for victory and the Stuffed Shirts!

The natural choice of the people —William E. Borah—was pushed aside by every means, fair and foul —mostly foul—and office boys and "yes" men of all degrees were piping up all over the lot for Landon. To show where all the money comes from to finance the Landon "boom" in Illinois, a committee headed by Silas H. Straus, corporation lawyer and middle-west office boy for J. P. Morgan, is the only body authorized to collect money for the Republicans, state or national.

Another shrinking violet is Robert R. McCormick, of the Chicago Tribune, who paid a secret visit to Landon two years ago to feel his legs and look at his teeth. McCormick is the boy who does so much squawking about freedom of the press, but pays his city editor the tidy sum of $50,000 a year, and his managing editor a salary of $100,000 a year to see that the Tribune lives up to the best traditions of the Stuffed Shirts and Cash Register Patriots, publishing all the news that suits his own selfish purposes, and not forgetting to print plenty of alleged comic strips or funny pictures, and crossword puzzles, to keep the minds of the careless voters occupied, so they may forget to think. . . .

The greatest puzzle to be solved today, as for the past 50 years, is how to find and elect to office honest men who will perform their duties and administer the laws for the benefit of all citizens, rich or poor, and turn the old motto, "You can't convict a million dollars" to the wall.

The Union Party, led by Lemke and O'Brien, is going to **win this year** because they are honest and intend to get their message across to the intelligent voters—the farmers, industrial workers, small business men, professional men and others—the voters who really love their country and are not looking for any special favors from public officials. All the money the Stuffed Shirts can raise will not be enough to buy the votes of these people!

—Joseph A. Collier.

Chicago, Ill.

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Recovery Plans Fail Despite the 'New Deal"

(Continued from page 1)

years. The large sum is approximately $12-billion more than the expenditures of the United States in the first 127 years of its existence.

Two for One

The Hoover regime was responsible for a sizeable share of the national deficit, but the great bulk of the debt has been built up under the New Deal. Throughout the last six years we have been spending $2 for every $1 collected in revenue, according to John C Gebhart, Washington, D. C., economist.

Where has the money gone? The great part of it has gone down the rainspout into the vaults of bank-creditors.

Has the tremendous outlay acted to prime business? It has not.

Industrial payrolls are still 20.5 per cent less than the 1923-25 level. Farm cash income has plunged even lower.

With purchasing power thus limited, it is natural to find that, despite sporadic gains, department store sales for the first half of 1936 were only 77 per cent of the average a dozen years ago. Not shown in the figures is the fact that in the interim the country's population has grown by 10,000,000 people, all potential consumers.

Production Not Real

Perhaps the most significant piece of information obtained by SOCIAL JUSTICE in its survey has to do with the type of present-day *production* and the effect it has on the welfare of the nation.

The plain fact is that business production under the New Deal is not real. It is statistical.

It is not the kind of production that provides jobs for the unemployed and a living wage for those who happen to be employed.

No jobs are in sight for the 12,000,000 unemployed in the United States. On the other hand, the millions who are working are not making sufficient money to help conditions by their purchasing power.

To be sure, there has been boom activity in such things as automobiles and cigarettes, and this acts to cover deficiencies in other industries. But there has been no general balance representing anything like a normal level.

One authority in Washington recently summed up the situation as follows:

"No recovery has shown more uneveness, lag and disparity among separate industries than the present."

No Buying Power

Why is recovery still unachieved in this nation? Because the great bulk of potential spenders, the working classes, have no money with which to purchase.

Why is that? Because modern capitalism is predicated on the theory that profit must accrue to the wealthy and workers must be denied their productive worth.

A glaring example of the evils of modern capitalism is found in the iron and steel industry, where, in 1933, 500,000 wage earners were worth approximately $2,000 to their employers but wages averaged only $903—less than half of the productivity of the worker.

The disparity between what workers produce and what workers get represents the buying power needed to induce recovery.

In taking the years 1923-25 as a basis of comparison with the year 1936, SOCIAL JUSTICE leans over backwards in trying to be fair. Those are the years which the Roosevelt administration itself has chosen for a comparison, and they are most convenient to the purposes of New Deal publicity agents.

25 Per Cent Off

The fact is that no one period in the past can be reckoned as truly normal and comparable to the business year of 1936. The years 1923 to 1925 evidently have been chosen by the administration as a base period because those years represented a time during which there was no depression or boom.

Colonel Leonard P. Ayres, prominent Cleveland economist, recently estimated that, on a long-term basis, 1936 production was 25 per cent below normal. This figure was arrived at on a basis of population growth, average progress of our country in the last century, and expansion in the nation's consuming power.

Fourth Connecticut District in Picnic

A mass picnic and field day will be held by the National Union for Social Justice at Intervale Farm, Stamford, Conn., September 13. There will be dancing, amateur acts, bingo, soft ball, refreshments, music, and speakers. Admission will be 25 cents and the proceeds contributed toward the expense of Father Coughlin's radio broadcasts.

Fr. Coughlin's Labor Message--Continued

(Continued from Page 2)

after the war. Before, during and after the war wealth has been concentrated, and is being further concentrated, in the hands of a few while the lies of politicians are believed by the credulous millions of laborers. It is true that the "good" wages promised by Candidate Landon will be no better than the "good" wages represented by "two chickens in every pot and two cars in every garage" held forth by Mr. Hoover. I do not say this disparagingly of Mr. Landon. It is regretful that such a fact must be pronounced against such an honest but unlettered man, whose public utterances are doing more to guarantee his defeat on November 3rd than all the activities of the Democrats, the Socialists, the Communists and the Unionists combined could ever accomplish.

Mr. Roosevelt's promises are more plausible. I fear that the millions of WPA workers and factory workers to whom jobs have been extended during the past three years are under the impression that the Democratic leader has the key to the situation. Bear in mind that he borrowed $18-billion from banks that were broken and prostrate. Bear in mind that he bargained with these privileged few owners of the privately owned Federal Reserve Bank that you, the laborer, would create real wealth by the sweat of your brow and be paid for it in real money at less than $1 an hour and that this real money would be taken from you through taxation and given back to the few owners of the Federal Reserve Bank at interest although they did not shed one drop of perspiration to merit this.

Acts Speak Loudest

Bear in mind that Mr. Roosevelt and his "kept Congressmen" vetoed the McCarran Amendment by which government labor was to receive a prevailing wage. He, with his Congress, legislated that less-than-a-prevailing-wage should be paid to labor but that the full prevailing wage should be paid to the manufacturer for his steel, his cement and his timber, as well as to the banker for his bogus, inflationary, credit money.

Bear in mind that while dividends have been multiplied for the manufacturer and the capitalist, the wages for labor have not increased materially but have decreased because the cost of living was raised through the destruction of foodstuffs which now are imported from foreign nations where slave wages, in many instances, prevail.

The intelligent laborer would not be satisfied to receive from a thief $5 when he knew that the thief had in his pocket the entire $10 which he stole.

Moreover, only the uninformed laborer becomes frightened by the hue and cry of "inflation" which the politicians raise. Real inflation, which means the flooding of the nation with worthless money, is just as much an injury to labor as it is to capital. The New Deal politicians, who condemn the National Union for its inflationary doctrines, are the greatest inflationists themselves because they have flooded America with $18-billion of credit inflation, which is just as pernicious as though it were $18-billion of currency inflation. That is why foodstuffs are higher. That is why 51 per cent of all the taxes paid in this nation are termed "invisible taxes" because they are paid by your wife when she buys a loaf of bread, a pound of bacon or a carton of cigarettes for you.

Administration Promises

The National Union is opposed not only to currency inflation but also to credit inflation because it always has been and always will be the coward's way out of a depression, and the favorite instrument employed by the international bankers to preserve their right of either retaining the questionable privilege of creating money or else destroying the entire nation with themselves.

Mr. Roosevelt has promised much for labor and has succeeded in digging the present and future generations into such a swamp of debt that the shackles of taxation will be worn for a century by every American laborer in memory of the man who has handed America, on a blanket mortgage, to the private coiners and regulators of money.

At Washington there is a Secretary of Labor whose chief function, related to labor, is to mediate between the laborer and his employer.

The Department of Commerce does not mediate between the capitalist and the state. That department helps the capitalist by spending millions of dollars for his protection. The Department of Commerce digs canals, dredges rivers, builds harbors for the capitalist. What does the Department of Labor do for the laborer except compile figures and mediate at strikes? Time and again this omission was brought to the attention of the New Deal and to Mr. Roosevelt with the only result that the Department of Labor has now degenerated into a department of immigration and emigration. It permits many thousands of aliens to enter the boundaries of our country and compete with American citizens. It has so failed to organize labor, although it is kept by taxation taken from the pockets of labor, that a secular organization known as the American Federation of Labor, is now regarded as the spokesman of the exploited masses.

In conclusion labor has toiled long enough with its hands. It has been fooled long enough by politicians. It has been exploited long enough by private coiners of money. Tomorrow it will be fooled by the socialist, who never yet has raised his voice against the international bankers, or by the communist with his atheism, un-Americanism and his radicalism.

It is time for the laborer to begin to work with his brain. It is time for him to organize against ignorance, against the creators of money, against kept politicians who have had their day and have failed labor and against the communist who is content to divide the present wealth, to destroy private propertyship while he protects the international bankers and asks his fellow communists to support Roosevelt on November 3rd, 1936.

Charles E. Coughlin

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Pope Lashes Economic Wolves

"This power (concentrated economic domination) becomes particularly irresistible when exercised by those who, because they hold and control money, are able also to **govern credit,** and determine its allotment; for that **reason supplying, so to speak, the life-blood of the entire economic body,** and grasping, as it were, in their hands, **the very soul of production,** so that no one dare breathe against their will.

—Pope Pius XI, in "Quadragesimo Anno" on the Reconstruction of the Social Order.

Montagu Norman Assails U.S. Money "Supply", Gives Okay To Reserve Ruling

"America," said Mr. Montagu Norman, governor of the Bank of England, "has too much money."

The high chief of the European money changers made this extraordinary remark as he set foot on American shores recently for what was described as a "vacation trip."

Mr. Norman also was of the opinion that raising the reserve requirements of Federal Reserve member banks was "a very good idea."

"Otherwise," he said, "The Federal Reserve Board would not have done it."

The eminent money changer in the latter instance managed to parry a question of vital interest to Americans at the present time. He could not of course have been expected to put his pals in the Federal Reserve System on the spot by admitting that hiking reserve requirements is, if anything, highly dangerous.

Imposing more stringent requirements on member banks only tightens the grip of the privately-owned Federal Reserve System on American finance.

"America has too much money!"

Can it be that Montagu Norman doesn't know that the reason our factories are idle is a lack of money? Hardly, since the governor of the Bank of England and other international bankers have about as much to say about American finances as the Federal Reserve Board.

Norman and his American compatriots, Morgan, Baruch et al, have seen to it that practically all the real money in the United States has been grabbed by the big bankers. **The government owes them more money than is in existence today.**

Every piece of property in the nation is virtually under encumbrance to pay this bank-debt.

Production Below Normal

The only way we can put needed money into circulation under our present system is for the United States government to make another billion dollar loan from the Federal Reserve System and hand over fresh mortgages on our national wealth to Wall Street.

"America has too much money!"

Why then, are thousands of farms being foreclosed every year? Why are 2,000,000 persons on farms faced with the threat of going on relief this winter?

Why are 12,000,000 persons unemployed?

Why is production 25 per cent below normal in our country?

Elsewhere on this page is a table showing how deficient American production really is. If Mr. Norman is sincerely under the impression that there is too much money in America, we suggest that he look it over.

WORLD BANKERS

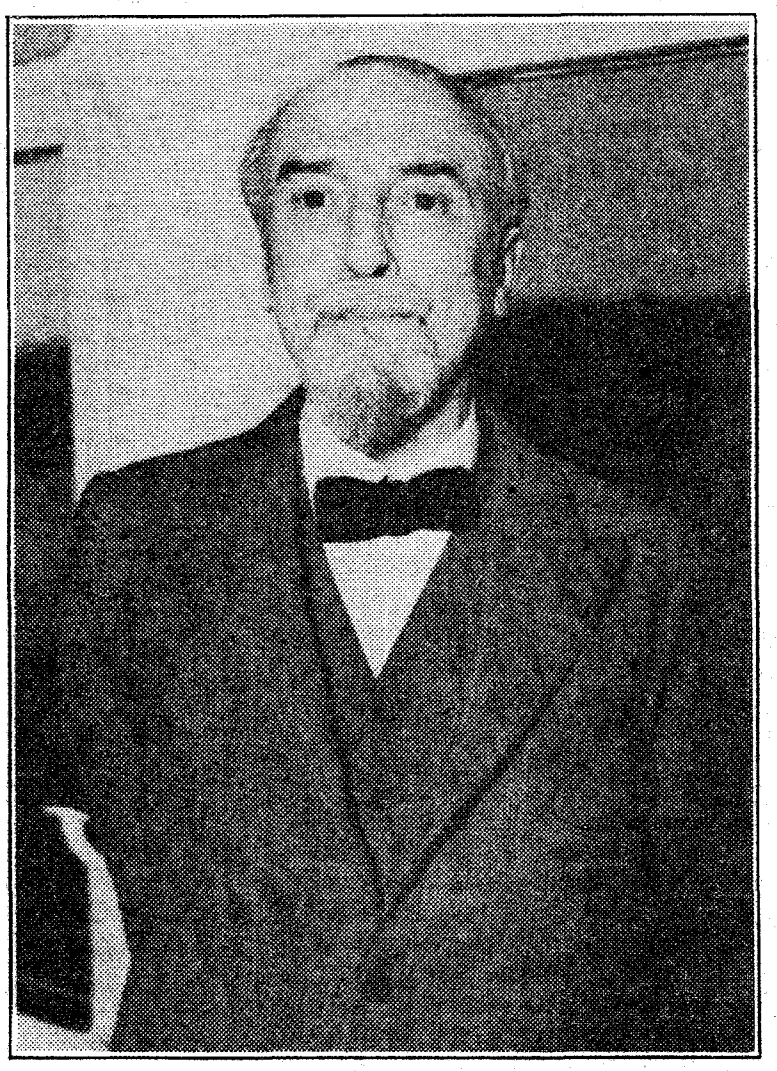
Are the Federal Reserve Banks identified with international bankers?

Yes. The international bankers, or banks, are listed chiefly under the heads of the Federal Reserve Banks of the United States, the Bank of England, the Bank of France, the Reichsbank, the Bank of Italy, and central banks in practically every nation in the world. All these banks are owned by private individuals although they masquerade under titles which make them appear as if they were owned by the governments and peoples of these nations.

How do international bankers operate for their own gain?

These private bankers owning, controlling and exercising for their own profits the money of all nations referred to, shuttle the gold and silver together with international loans, international acceptances and bank notes from country to country for the purpose of altering price levels to create gains for themselves and losses for the people. In this sense, their patriotism is translated by the word "greed." Their country knows no boundaries and their flag is colorless.

Come, Come -- Mr. Norman!



Montagu Norman, British banker, recently announced that "America has too much money." He apparently meant the Federal Reserve System. But that isn't American, Mr. Norman—it's international.

Money Book Wins Praise of Writer

F. H. Drinkwater, well known Lincoln biographer, paused recently in his literary occupations to scatter several posies in the path which Father Coughlin's book on money has blazed on the American social scene.

Reviewing "Money! Questions and Answers" in the columns of the London Catholic Herald, Drinkwater wrote:

"For a practical politician (which apparently he is, even if you like a party politician), the 'radio priest of America' has a pretty clear head and a straight eye for essentials.

"Like other money reformers he sees the present abuses of the Money Power and the enormous evils that result; and (unlike most others) he cheerfully undertakes the colossal task of teaching the average citizen about money itself, its nature and purpose."

Stressing the salutary benefits of the book and its easy availability to all readers, the English reviewer continued:

"Father Coughlin is nothing if not generous. This large strongly-wrapped book of 188 pages (sent free to anyone who writes for it) starts off with a preface, a foreword and an introduction; then Book 1, of questions and answers describing the origin and misdoings of the present money-and-banking system; Book 2, describing how an honest money system would operate, and finally numerous appendices on the Federal Reserve Bank, on foreign exchange (a tough eight pages for the average citizen), on inflation, and what not.

If English Social Creditors, who have exaggerated the importance of mere accountancy, would give sufficient attention to actual circulating currency, they can learn something from **Father Coughlin's book, which ought anyhow to do a great work of popular education in America.** The radio priest's 'electoral campaign' simplifies for the average voter the truth about money, instead of telling him he is too stupid to understand it."

No Money-No Production!

In a recent edition of The Minnesota Leader, H. L. Hollister revealed some startling figures on just how serious our is the problem of under-production in America.

From a population standpoint, he tabulated the following list of commodities manufactured annually in the United States:

Only one pair of trousers for approximately every three males over 15 years of age.

One overcoat for every 11 men.

One felt hat for every four men.

One straw hat for every two men.

Three dresses a year for the women folks or a little more.

One coat or suit to every three of them.

Three pairs or less of stockings.

Not even one pair of trousers to each school boy.

One reefer, jacket or mackinaw to every 30 children.

The survey showed approximately: 8,400,000 washing machines, 4,400,000 electric refrigerators, 1,400,000 electric stoves.

Sixteen million were users of gas.

More than one-fourth of the cars in use are more than six years old.

Ninety-seven per cent of our homes need repairs.

Talk about overproduction. Ridiculous! Here is what is needed in the American homes today: 25 million towels, 20 million bed sheets, 30 million pillow cases.

Eighteen million bed blankets, 10 million brooms, 2 million tables, 5 million chairs, 2 million beds.

Sixty-five million gallons of paint, 5 million square yards of linoleum, 2 million floor rugs.

Three million new gas or electric stoves, 10 million bathtubs, 5 million refrigerators, 6 million radios.

In the way of clothing, Americans could use: 6 million shirts, 3 million union suits, 15 million pairs of shoes, 10 million dresses.

Boom Year!

The busiest year since 1929 was the way officials in the United States Bureau of Printing and Engraving described the fiscal year of 1936.

The printing presses turned out 930,000 pieces of currency and 15,000,000 sheets of bonds, notes and other certificates in the course of the year.

Thriving Sweden Scraps Money-Changer Standard

Of all the countries in Europe one of the most fortunate is Sweden. Though often thought of as poor and isolated, it is today one of the most prosperous of nations.

There are more automobiles in Stockholm, per capita, than in any other city in Europe, and electricity is used on Swedish farms to a greater extent than in any other country in the world.

The Swedish government has gone in for state control of her natural resources. Furthermore, the Swedish people have succeeded in actually driving out the money changers, which has resulted in a more equitable distribution of wealth.

Commenting on the money reform, The Echo of Buffalo, N. Y., makes the following observations:

"One is amazed at the freedom from emotion, superstition and prejudice with which the people of Sweden have gone about reforming their monetary system. A study of their achievement reveals that there is little, if any, belief in the supposed virtues of gold currency and the dangers of inflation with a managed paper currency — beliefs that have dominated monetary discussions in America during the past years.

"The essence of Swedish monetary policy is that money should always buy the same average market basket of goods."

The purchasing power of money is managed by an index number that represents the value of the currency, independent of gold. Fewer than 500 persons are on the dole in the small country. Total unemployables are about 43,000, of which 30,000 have jobs on public works projects.

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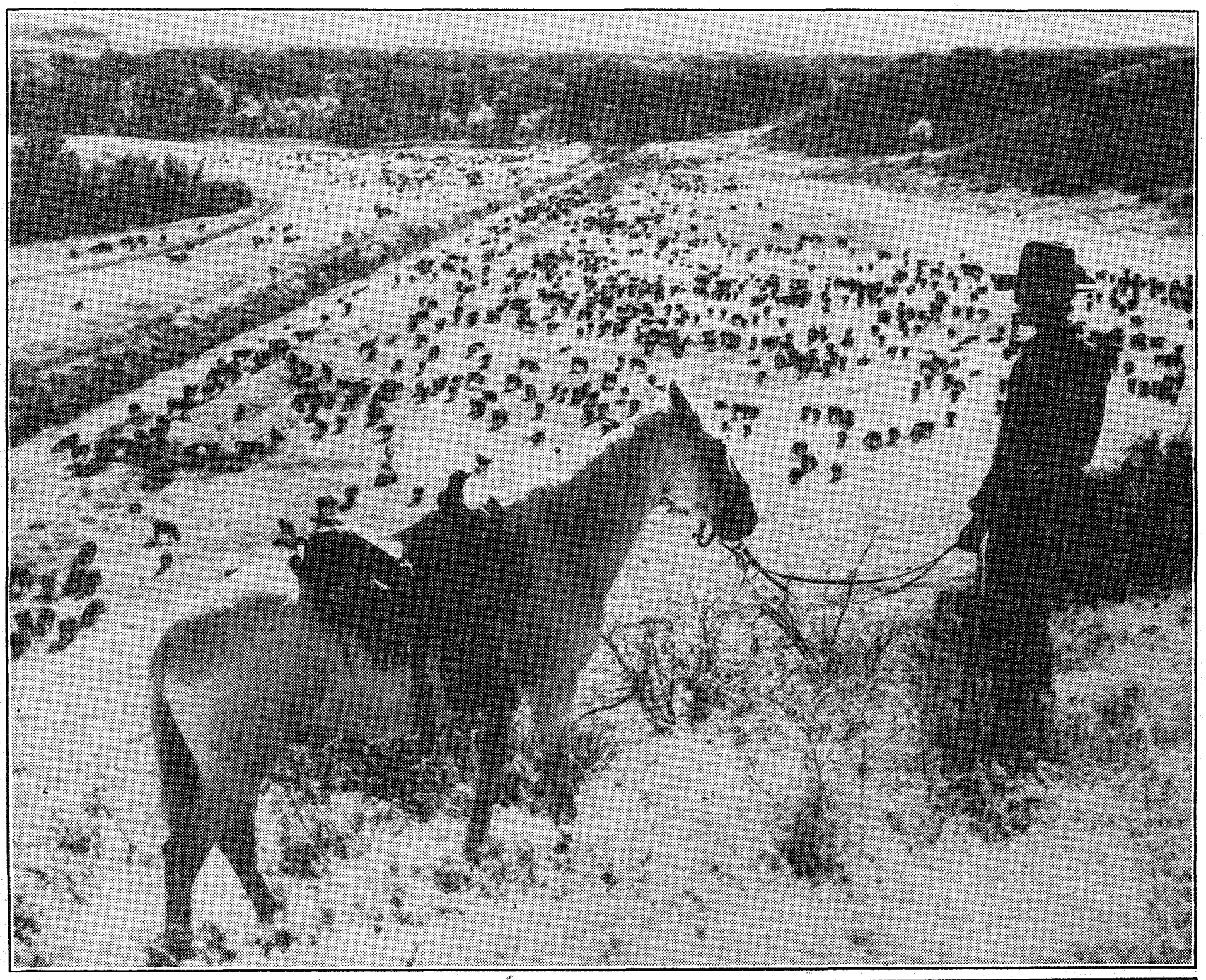
. . This Week in Social Justice . .



LAMBERT FAIRCHILD
Chairman

REPUBLICAN RADIO COUNCIL
HOTEL McALPIN • NEW YORK

August 22nd, 1936.

To the Editor,
Social Justice,
Royal Oak, Mich.

Sir:

Permit this hard-boiled old-line Republican to pay tribute to the brilliance, candour and high moral courage of your leader, Father Coughlin.

The mere fact that I cannot subscribe to the platform of the Union Party does not blind me to recognition of your right of expression, and I realize full well that your Party is composed of earnest, honest men, striving for the common weal.

The criticism of a member of the clergy for entering the political arena seems utterly baseless to me. Clergymen are true leaders or they do not belong in the clergy and to say that their talents must be hid under a bushel when it comes to dealing with public affairs would be to deny ourselves the service of many able, thoughtful and powerful men who stand head and shoulders above the average - as does your Father Coughlin.

Yours for the return of its constitutional powers to Congress,

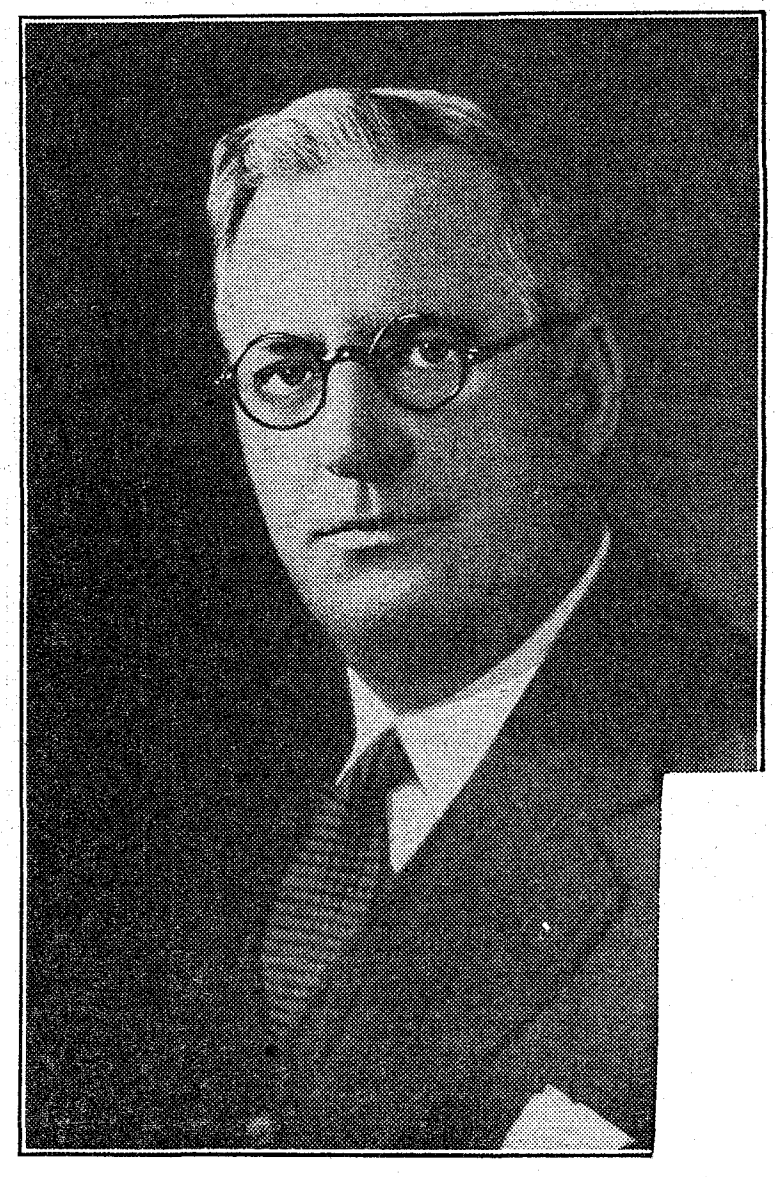
LF-d

HOME ON THE RANGE —The second instalment of an old cattleman's story of America's "Mistake in the West" appears on page 12.

THE PEOPLE SPEAK— In thousands of letters weekly, readers of SOCIAL JUSTICE disclose their honest opinions, assured of a free forum in the paper's letter page. For almost every letter printed, another score voices supporting sentiments.

CANDIDATES GREET LABOR—Thomas Charles O'Brien, Boston labor counsel, joins his running mate, "Liberty Bill" Lemke, in a message to labor on pages 8 and 9.

READ SOCIAL JUSTICE EVERY WEEK



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